SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6. 1872. NUMBER 262.

The Grandest Triumph of All.

Our news pages, this morning, chronicle one of the grandest political triumphs ever achieved in this country. We fully expected to announce in this issue the election of President Grant to be his own successor, but did not imagine that it would be by means of a popular majority so large. We appreciated his hold on popular confidence, but feared lest the universal belief in the certainty of his election would deter many from voting, thus reducing his majority. This influence has been at work in this State, but the majority is so noble that we are not disposed to be sorrowful. Allegheny has rolled up a majority—ranging from 18,000 to 20,000. This is on a reduced vote, and well entitles the county to its old *sobriquet* of "the Banner County." Philadelphia has done nobly, too,—her majority for Grant being given at this writing, at 46,000. But no particular loyalty has done better than the entire State, her majority for the Republican ticket being in round numbers 100,000.

From all other points of the country the news is equally cheering. New York city is carried for Greeley by 22,000. This need not have been but for a foolish feud among Republicans. They became embroiled in the Mayoralty fight, using and then deserting O'Brien, the result being the election of a Tammanyite Mayor. With this the city was lost to Dix and Grant. This is compensated, however, by carrying the State by 40,000 majority for the Republican candidates. Thus, the first time for several years, New York is carried by the Republican party on the popular vote. Mr. Greeley is repudiated at home. The confident arithmetic man of the *Tribune*, who cyphered out such amazing victories for his chief, will be compelled to revise his tables. Maine is ever glorious,—Speaker Blaine telegraphs that her majority for Grant will foot up 30,000. Close and uncertain New Hampshire endorses Grant by 3,000 majority. Connecticut makes Republican gains over the vote of 1868, which counts that State sure for the right side. North Carolina reports large gains over the August vote for Grant. Ohio was held in doubt yesterday. The Democracy had concentrated their full strength in that State, hoping to win a victory. Secret letters were addressed to the faithful to stimulate them to unusual efforts. So well did they respond, that the leaders were confident of 15,000 majority in Hamilton county, and a majority in the State. They are doomed to disappointment. They have only 3,000 majority in Hamilton county, and lose the State by 40,000! Louisiana, under the manipulations of Governor Warmouth, was relied on for Greeley. It goes 25,000 majority for Grant. These scattered points,—North, South, East and West, illustrate the entire country,—it is almost solid for the re-election of our soldier President.

We do not need to go far to find the true reason for the action of the people. The masses in this country not only come to thoroughly understand the merits and demerits of rival candidates, but where important offices are at stake they feel a decided interest as to who shall be elected to fill them. The services, solidity of character, clear intellect and straightforward purpose of President Grant are not only well known, but the uncertainty, failures, aberration and general impracticability of Mr. Greeley is equally well understood. They have chosen well. From Michigan with her 30,000 majority to Delaware with her 2,000, the States generally have been united in their choice.

We tender our friends and co-workers in the good cause of right government congratulation that a contest fraught with so many possibilities of peril, is so happily ended. And we rejoice the more that gallant Pennsylvania leads the van.

FIGURES THAT TALK.

Judging from scattering returns from the different States, and the calculations of friends, we think the following figures will be within the mark.

MAJORITIES FOR GRANT.

Maine	30,000
Vermont	35,000
New Hampshire	4,000
[illegible]achusetts	65,000
Rhode Island	8,000
[illegible]necticut	3,000
New York	40,000
New Jersey	8,000
Pennsylvania	100,000
Ohio	40,000
[illegible]as	10,000
[illegible]chigan	35,000
[illegible]	15,000
Minnesota	50,000
[illegible]ska	15,000
[illegible]	25,000
Nebraska	10,000
North Carolina	5,500
South Carolina	8,000
Louisiana	40,000
Alabama	5,000
Mississippi	10,000
California	5,000
West Virginia	1,000
Nevada	1,000

MAJORITIES FOR GREELEY.

Maryland	5,000
Kentucky	10,000
Georgia	40,000
Tennessee	20,000

This leaves Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida, Oregon, and Virginia to be heard from. They are all more likely to go for Grant than Greeley except Texas. Oregon, Florida and Arkansas we regard as certain for Grant.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The annexed statement of the electoral vote is based on the election returns received last night and this morning, and we believe it will be sustained by more complete returns:

FOR GRANT.

Alabama	10	Minnesota	5
Arkansas	6	Mississippi	8
California	5	Nebraska	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Delaware	3	New Jersey	9
Florida	4	New York	35
Illinois	21	North Carolina	10
Indiana	15	Ohio	22
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Louisiana	8	South Carolina	7
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	Wisconsin	10
Michigan	11	West Virginia	5
Nevada	3	Oregon	3
Total			289
Necessary to a choice			184

FOR GREELEY.

Maryland	8	Kentucky	12
Tennessee	12	Georgia	11
Total			43

This leaves Virginia, Missouri, and Texas (casting thirty-four votes,) to be heard from. General Grant, it is very likely, has carried Virginia, Nevada and Oregon, and we have also strong hopes of Missouri.

THE WEST

Illinois and Missouri are the only western States from which we are without satisfactory returns. There is no doubt the former has gone largely for Grant, but the est is reported close on Governor. We gains in Missouri, but whether to overcome the Democratic ma- ot definitely known.

THE POST OF HONOR.

Pennsylvania takes the post of honor, in giving General Grant a larger majority than any other State in the Union, and larger than any State has ever before given, if we except the one hundred and one thousand majority Ohio gave Brough over Vallandigham in the dark days of 1863; but our State may even exceed that figure in its verdict for Grant. Philadelphia gives 46,000 majority, —a gain on the October vote of 2 6,000; Allegheny gives 18,000,—gain 9,000; Cumberland changes its 500 for Buckalew to 800 for Grant; Lancaster comes up with 7,500—a gain of nearly 3,000; Berks gives Greeley but 2,500, a gain for Grant of 3,500; Delaware increases her 1,700 to 2,000 for Grant; Chester gives 5,200, a gain of 2,400. From every part of the State we hear the same story of gains. The Democrats seem to have dropped Greeley with a wonderful unanimity. A special telegram informs us that Fayette gives a thousand majority for Grant—it gave Buckalew 680—but this report we can hardly credit.

NEW YORK.

The Empire State is entirely redeemed and disenthralled from Tammany rule. General Grant's majority will reach forty thousand, that of General Dix and the State ticket and Congressman-at-large will range from twenty-five to thirty thousand; the Legislature is Republican, securing the re-election of Senator Conkling; and we have carried probably twenty-one out of the thirty-two district Congressmen. Outside of New York and Brooklyn the Democrats only elect Congressmen in the Westchester and Albany districts. Fenton is buried deep—deep, out of sight. New York city that gave Seymour, four years ago, over sixty thousand majority, now gives Greeley but 22,000. Mr. Havemeyer, Republican, is elected Mayor of the city of New York over Lawrence, Tammany. O'Brien is third in the race. All the prominent Fenton Liberals running for Congress or the Legislature have been defeated.

NEW ENGLAND.

New England did nobly. The six States gave an aggregate majority for Grant of not less than 150,000. Connecticut gives 3,000 majority and New Hampshire 4,000. Both States were claimed for Greeley. "Little Rhody" is reported at 8,000. In the New Haven Congressional district, to fill a vacancy in the present Congress, General Hawley has been elected by nearly a thousand majority over Eaton, Democrat. General Banks is beaten for Congress in his Massachusetts district by Mr. Gooch, Republican. Two Republicans were elected to the next Congress from Rhode Island, eleven from Massachusetts, and three from Vermont, comprising the full delegations from those States.

THE SOUTH.

The Republican candidates have developed a strength in the Southern States far in excess of all expectations. Delaware and West Virginia are both credited to the Grant column. In Tennessee, Andy Johnson's candidacy has operated in favor of Mr. Maynard, the Republican candidate for Congressman at large, and the contest is between him and Cheatham, regular Democrat, A. J. being third in the race. Maynard is probably elected. We hear a wail from Kentucky that the State only gives Greeley 10,000 majority. Four years ago it gave Seymour over 76,000. North Carolina largely increases the Republican majority it gave at the August election. In Kentucky and Tennessee, it is believed we have gained several Republican Congressmen.

THE OLD WORLD.

The "Little Thunderer" on Grant's Re-election—Rochefort Legitimizing his Children—The German Evacuation of France—New German Peers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE "LITTLE THUNDERER" ON GRANT'S RE-ELECTION.

LONDON, November 5.—The London *Times* this morning, in an article forecasting the result of the Presidential election in America, says: "The re-election of President Grant will be eminently satisfactory, and will defeat an audacious intrigue to secure the control of the Government of the United States. President Grant has not proved a perfect chief magistrate. He has been guilty of extreme carelessness, and it is to be hoped that he will take a lesson from the developments of the past six months. His supporters were certainly to blame, but this defense will no longer hold good. The past must be effaced. Reform of the civil service urgently demands the appointment to office of persons qualified to administer their duties. Accessory to the power of the people, Grant's will must force the national legislature to sanction reform."

POLITICAL.

LONDON, November 5.—It is stated that Roebuck will again stand as a candidate for Parliament for Sheffield, in the event of a vacancy in the representation. At Tiverton, Massey, a Liberal, was elected. The election was sharply contested. Massey had only thirty majority.

FRANCE.

ROCHEFORT LEGITIMIZING HIS CHILDREN.

PARIS, November 5.—Henri Rochefort has been permitted to come to Versailles to marry the dying mother of his children, in order to legitimize his offspring. When the ceremony is concluded he will return to prison.

GERMANS EVACUATING.

The evacuation of the Department of the Upper Marne by the German troops has been completed. That of the Department of Marne is slowly proceeding.

GERMANY.

NEW PEERS.

BERLIN, November 5.—The Government created a number of new Peers to secure a majority in the House of Lords. It is stated that the House will be given sufficient time after the reopening of the new Diet to reconsider its vote on the Country Reform Bill before that measure is again introduced by the Government.

RUSSIA.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE RECALLED.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 5.—The Government has issued orders for the recall of the expeditionary force which is now marching on Khiva.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A Philadelphia telegram reports the death of Thomas Sully, the famous artist, in that city, in the ninetieth year of his age.

—A fire at Knoxville, Ill., last Monday night, destroyed the extensive wagon factory there, with the contents. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

—Henry Erdmann was held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars, in New Albany, Indiana, on a charge of manslaughter, for killing Christian Umbright with a blow from a heavy wagon whip.

—At one of the polling places on Canal street, New York, on Tuesday, an Irish woman demanded the right to vote for O'Brien. The police were compelled to carry her bodily from the polls.

—The Toronto *Globe* has the following special dispatch from Fort Garry: It is reported here that the Boundary Line Commission have found the Canadian Custom House at Pembina to be on the American side of the line, which is said to be run between the Custom House and the Hudson Bay Company's post.

—Accounts from Goldsboro, North Carolina, say that during the performance of Robinson's Circus near there, an old colored woman while looking on from the outside fell into a disused well. A watchman of the circus who ran to the spot, accidentally let fall his lantern, when instantly the whole void was one sheet of roaring flames. Subsequently an employe of the exhibition descended and brought up the woman, who soon expired. The rescuer himself is at the point of death.

NEW YORK, November 5, 1872.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Several of the political clubs yesterday passed sympathetic resolutions over the death of Thomas Donahoe, who was atrociously murdered by John Scannell, on Saturday night. There is a strong feeling against the murderer, and he is closely guarded in the station house. Scannell, who is said to have accidentally shot his brother, Florence Scannell, in a row at Donahoe's house, has ever since harbored revenge against Donahoe, who, in the trial, was acquitted of all charges of Scannell's murder. Donahoe was esteemed among his friends as a peaceable citizen.

ULYSSES S. GRANT AND HENRY WILSON,

President and Vice President.

Grant and Wilson Carry Every Northern State.

MOST OF THE SOUTHERN STATES GO THE SAME WAY.

Pennsylvania Heads the Column with 100,000 Majority.

NEW YORK SWEPT CLEAR OF EVERY VESTIGE OF TAMMANYISM.

Dix Elected Governor and Havemeyer Mayor.

THE GREATEST MAJORITIES EVER GIVEN IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY.

A Verdict that Cannot be Misinterpreted or Undervalued.

DELAWARE CARRIED FOR GRANT, AND GREELEY GETS BUT 10,000 IN KENTUCKY.

The Democratic-Liberal Coalition Utterly Annihilated.

GRANT RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT BY THE LARGEST POPULAR AND ELECTORAL MAJORITY ON RECORD.

The People Pass on Republican Administration and Republican Principles.

ELECTORAL VOTE:

Necessary to Elect,	184
Grant,	289
Greeley,	48
Uncertain,	84

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Special Despatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BEAVER, PA, November 5, 1872.

There are gains in every district heard from. Our majority at the same rate will be fifteen hundred.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., November 5, 1872.

Grant's majority 106—a gain of 108. T.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUTLER BOROUGH, November 5, 1872.

Grant's majority 4—a gain of 74. G.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, November 5, 1872.

Fayette county gives Grant 1,000 majority. Glory enough for one day. H. L. R.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLARION, PA., November 5, 1872.

Six districts show a Republican gain of 212. The indications are that Grant will carry this county.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OAKDALE, PA., November 5, 1872.

North Fayette gives Grant one hundred and thirty-nine, and Greeley thirty-nine.

D. JOHNSTON.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Twenty wards in this city give Grant 30,000 majority, with nine wards to hear from.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Scattering returns from the interior of the State show gains for Grant over the Governor's vote.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Cumberland county gives Grant 300 majority, a gain of 773. Lancaster county gives Grant 7,500 majority, a gain of 3,000. Perry county gives Grant 500 majority, gain of 726. Berks county, Reading city, gives Grant 1,067 majority, a gain of 1,192 over the October election. Greeley's majority in the county is 2,500, a Republican gain of 3,500. Delaware county gives Grant 2,000 majority, a gain of 1,000. Chester county gives Grant 5,200 majority, a gain of 2,500.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Grant's majority in the city, except the Twenty-eighth ward, is 43,306. He carries every ward in the city.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—The estimates of Grant's majority in Pennsylvania will range from 90,000 to 100,000. In Montgomery county Grant's majority is 6,000, a Republican gain of 2,720.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 5.—7:20 P. M.—One hundred and two city districts heard from give Greeley four thousand majority, indicating that his majority in the city will not exceed twenty-five thousand. Kernan runs largely ahead of Greeley, and probably received the bulk of the Apollo Hall vote. Both are undoubtedly defeated in the State. Grant probably carries the State by from thirty to forty thousand.

Returns from forty-four towns and districts in various parts of the State outside of the city of New York give a net gain for Grant, compared with the Presidential vote of 1868, of 1,248.

Fourteen election districts in the city give Dix, for Governor, 1,143, and Kernan 1,675. The Fourteenth ward of Brooklyn gives Greeley 1,347 majority, Democratic loss 240.

New York city.—Eighth Assembly district: Greeley 4,637, Grant 2,030; Tenth district: Greeley 3,230, Grant 2,417.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., November 5.—Returns from various towns in Niagara county and the entire four wards in the city of Lockport indicate 1,000 majority for Grant and Dix.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Sixth District—Greeley 3,131; Grant 1,530.

Thirteenth District—One hundred and one towns and districts outside of the city give a net gain for Grant of 1,460.

City.—Returns from twenty-one election Districts give Lawrence, for Mayor, 1,089; O'Brien, 477; Havemeyer, 1,105.

Syracuse gives Grant 900 majority. The Democrats concede the election of Duell, Republican, as Congressman, and all the Republican members on the Assembly and county ticket.

Poughkeepsie gives Grant 291 majority, a Democratic gain of 296.

New York city.—First Assembly District—Greeley 3,754, Grant 1,129.

Ninth Assembly District—Greeley 3,106, Grant 3,901.

Brooklyn City.—Ten of the twenty-two wards give Greeley 14,884, and Grant 10,797, a Democratic loss of 2,210.

New York City.—Fourth Assembly District—Greeley 5,069, Grant 1,478. One hundred and sixty-eight election districts give Greeley 4,041 majority.

New York city.—Eleventh District—Greeley 2,513, Grant 3,959.

Second District—Greeley 3,835, Grant 1,007.

Fourteenth District—Greeley 2,952, Grant 1,497.

The districts already reported, embracing 236 election districts out of 518, give Greeley 10,880 majority.

For Mayor, eighty-two election districts give Havemeyer 7,209, Lawrence 6,945, and O'Brien 4,305.

New York State.—The quarantine (Long Island) Republicans carry Richmond county. The whole ticket is probably elected, including Scudder, for Congress, by 300 majority.

OSWEGO, N. Y., November 5.—D. G. Fort, Republican, is elected to the Assembly in the First District by 138 majority, over D. C. Littlejohn, Liberal.

UTICA, N. Y., November 5.—Kills A. Roberts has about 2,500 majority for Congress. Four Republican Assemblymen are elected in Oneida county. Grant's majority in the county is about 3,000.

NEW YORK, November 5.—State—240 towns and districts give Grant a net gain of 3,556. His majority in the State will be about thirty-four towns give Grant 23,975, and Greeley 21,333.

CONCORD, N H., November 5.—Ninety-nine towns give Grant 19,231, and Greeley 16,214. The State gives Grant over 4,000 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 5.—Returns from the Fifth Congressional District up to four o'clock give Gooch 2,800 majority over Banks. The entire Republican delegation to Congress is elected in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, November 5.—The vote in Boston, except the First ward, gives Grant about five thousand majority. The First ward will increase the majority for Grant. One hundred and forty one towns in Massachusetts give Grant a majority of nineteen thousand.

BOSTON, MASS., November 5.—Grant's majority in Massachusetts will be about 65,000. A full Republican State ticket is elected, and an increased Republican majority to the Legislature.

BOSTON, November 5.—Boston in full gives Grant a majority of 5,434, against 4,651 in 1868. Gooch's majority over Banks, in the Fifth Congressional District, is over 4,000. Hooper's majority in the Fourth District is 2,265. Whiting, in the Third, had a large majority, as have all the other Republican Congressional candidates. One hundred and sixty-nine towns give Grant 68,736, and Greeley 32,138.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—Twelve precincts in this county, Grant, 4,652; Greeley 6,555; O'Connor, 141. The State ticket is not being counted yet.

CAMERON, MO., November 5.—Clinton township, Grant 367, Greeley 16, O'Conor 6. Parker, Republican, for Congress, 150 majority.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., November 5.—This county is very close, and will require the official vote to determine the result. Grant has probably carried it by a small majority.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—Sixteen city precincts in the city and from small counties precincts give Grant 7,503, Greeley 9,718, and O'Conor 187. There are fifty-four precincts in the county. Returns from the State are so meagre that not even a conjecture can yet be made of the result.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, November 5.—Portland gives Grant a net gain of 964 over the Republican vote of September, and Lewiston 272.

BANGOR, November 5.—This city gives Grant a majority of 962 against 352 for Perham in September.

PORTLAND, November 5.—In this State fifty towns give Grant 18,150 and Greeley 8,500. In 1868 the same towns gave Grant 21,620 and Seymour 11,625. The Republican majority in the State in 1868 was 8,033. This election indicates about the same majority, with a much smaller vote.

AUGUSTA, ME., November 5.—*Midnight.*—Ninety-two towns give Grant 27,820, and Greeley 18,488. Grant's majority in 1868 was about twenty-seven thousand, and will be nearly the same now.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 5.—Hartford gives Greeley 3,999, and Grant 3,531.

NEW HAVEN, November 5.—New Haven gives Greeley 4,706, Grant 4,651, and O'Conor 44, a Republican gain of 1,626 on 1868.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 5.—New Britain gives Grant 1,146; Greeley, 782.

Returns from sixty towns, including Hartford, New Haven, New Britain, Meriden and Waterbury, gives Grant 1,349 of a majority.

NORWICH, CONN., November 5.—General Hawley is elected to Congress over Eaton by over 500 majority.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 5.—One hundred and twenty-one towns give Grant a majority of 3,974.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., November 5.—Scattering returns from different parts of the State show Republican gains.

NEWARK, November 5.—Returns from the State are incomplete, but indicate from 5,000 to 6,000 for Grant, and a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature. For Congress the Republicans elect five of seven members—Blachelon in the First, Dobbins in the Second, Clark in the Third, Phelps in the Fifth, and Marcus L. Ward in the Sixth. The Democrats elect Hamilton in the Fourth, and probably Taylor in the Seventh.

NEWARK, N. J., November 5.—Forty-two towns give Grant 2,846 majority.

NEWARK, November 5.—The Republicans now claim the State by 8,500.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—The election passed off quietly. Half a dozen arrests were made for violation of the new law. The law requiring uniformity of tickets prevents accurate estimates of the result. Both parties in the city are confident of victory, many voting against the Colorado subsidy. No tickets were printed for the State. The Central Committee say all ballots on the subsidy vote will be thrown out of the count.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—Ninety-six precincts outside of the city, representing a vote of 8,000, give Grant a majority of 4,500.

Nevada gives a majority for Grant.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, November 5.—Sixty-two towns give Grant 18,165, and Greeley 4,928. The O'Conor vote is very light. The three Republican nominees are elected to Congress by the usual majority, except the Second district, where Steele, Republican, has taken a few hundred votes from Poland, the regular nominee. Poland is, however, elected by a handsome majority. The same towns in 1868 gave Grant 18,368, and Seymour 5,138.

MONTPELIER, VT., November 5.—Grant's majority in the State will probably be about 31,000.

MONTPELIER, VT., November 5.—Eighty-nine towns give Grant 23,368, and Greeley 6,466.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 5.—Greeley's majority in this city will be about 300, and in the county 500. The majority for Greeley in the Eighth District will probably reach 4,000. General A. R. Wright, Democrat, is elected to Congress by a large majority.

ATLANTA, Nov. 4.—Greeley has probably carried the State by twenty thousand. The Democratic Congressmen are elected.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 5.—Returns thus far are meagre. The official count at large cannot be had to-night. The indications are that Greeley's majority will be about thirty thousand.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, November 5. — Rhode Island gives Grant an increased Republican majority, and elects both Republican Congressmen. This city complete gives Grant 4,224 and Greeley 1,511.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 5.—Rhode Island complete, except Black Island, gives Grant 13,578, and Greeley 5,305. In the First Congressional District Sisson, Republican, has 8,984, and Davis, Democrat, 3,154. In the Second Congressional District Needleton, Republican, has 4,214 and Browne, Democrat, 2,466.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH., November 5.—The indications are that Michigan will give a Republican majority of at least thirty thousand. The greatest interest is felt in the result for Congressman in the First District, which includes Detroit. The result cannot be known.

DETROIT, MICH., November 5.—Partial returns from the First, Second, Third and Fifth wards of Detroit indicate nearly one thousand majority for Grant.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, November 5.—Scattering returns from different portions of the State indicate that North Carolina has gone for Grant. The Conservatives concede the State to the Republicans by 5,000 majority.

RALEIGH, November 5.—Partial returns from about twenty-five counties indicate that the State has gone for Grant between 5,000 and 8,000 majority, with a largely decreased vote.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 5.—There has been so much scratching that it is impossible to give the official vote of the city to-night. Both parties are confident. The election was very quiet. Dispatches to the *Gazette* from Jackson and Prairie counties report tremendous frauds in registration. A dispatch from Crittenden county reports that Grant has carried the county by 1,500 majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 5.—Returns from various portions of South Carolina indicate that Grant has carried the State by a heavy majority. The white vote was remarkably light. Twelve out of fourteen precincts in Charleston give Grant 1,500 majority. Greeley, in the city, falls about 500 behind Seymour's vote.

NEBRASKA.

PLATTSMOUTH, NEB., November 5.—This city gives Grant 24 majority.

OMAHA, NEB., November 5.—Returns received from all prominent points in Nebraska give a majority for Grant in every case, and Republican gains over the October election. Grant's majority in the State will probably be ten thousand.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., November 4.—In Alexandria city there is a tie vote between Greeley and Grant. Harris, Conservative, in the Seventh District, is elected to Congress. Hunter, Conservative, in the Eighth District, is also elected to Congress.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.—Unofficial return from fourteen parishes give Greeley a net majority of 1,952. In 1870 they gave a net Republican majority of 2,849.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 5.—Returns so far are meagre, but indicate that the State is for Greeley and the Liberal State ticket.

NEW YORK, November 5.—A semi official dispatch from Washington says: Alabama has gone ten thousand for Grant.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 5.—The Republicans claim the State by fifteen hundred to two thousand.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 5.—New Castle county gives Grant 900 majority.

WILMINGTON, DEL. November 5.—Grant and Greeley 2,676, a Republican majority of 874.

CHICAGO, November 5.—Forty-one precincts in this city give Grant a majority of 4,457. There are forty-four precincts yet to hear from, which will probably increase the majority 3,000 votes.

INDIANA.

SOUTH BEND, IND., November 5.—The vote from this city fell off from the October election 63 votes. The vote for Grant is 1,403, and Greeley 985; Republican gain over October of 202.

Clay township, St. Joseph county, Greeley's majority 37; Republican gain of 32 since October. German township same as October.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 5.—The election returns are coming in slowly. Thirty-two townships and wards heard from show a net Republican gain over the vote for Hendricks for Governor in October of 658. The comparisons on the Presidential vote will all be made on the vote for Governor in October, which gave Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) 1,148 majority. In the returns thus far received twenty-nine townships and wards give a Republican gain of 61, and in three townships and wards a Democratic gain of 33.

SOUTH BEND, November 5.—Reports in from six of the largest towns in St. Joseph county, give a Republican gain of 401 over October. The Republican majority in the county is probably 1,500.

EVANSVILLE, IND., November 5.—Grant's majority in this city is 464, a gain of 137 over the vote for Brown for Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 5.—In 126 townships, precincts and wards heard from, the net Republican gain is 3,488.

Montgomery county, semi official, Grant's majority 50, a Republican gain of 168. The Republican Central Committee claim a majority in the State of from ten to fifteen thousand. The Democratic Central Committee concede the State by 5,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 5.—The Republicans claim the State by 20,000.

KENTUCKY.

HOPKINSVILLE, November 5.—The official vote in the city gives Grant a majority of 205. Partial returns from nine other precincts give Grant 406, and Greeley 563, indicating a majority in the county for Grant of about 800. The total vote in the county for Grant will be over 2,300, a gain of 100, and the total vote in the county for Greeley about 1,600, a falling off of about 600 from the August election. Brown, for Congress, will receive the same vote as Greeley. There was no enthusiasm. The Democrats failed to do their duty.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 5.—Lexington—Grant's majority 1,053; Beck, Democrat, for Congress, 767 majority.

Medway—Grant, 41 majority; Beck, 118 majority. The reported majorities indicate the election of Beck, for Congress, by about 10,000 majority. The vote is small, and the election was very quiet. The Republicans gain on the vote in August.

COVINGTON, KY., November 5.—Grant's majority in Newport, Ky., is reported at 429.

MOSCOW, KY., November 5.—Greeley 114, Grant 6, O'Conor 1.

Frankfort—Grant 182, and Tratlve, Independent, over Beck, Democrat, 249.

Shelbyville, Trative 94, and the county, Beck, about 300.

Russellville, Grant 61 and Russell county about 100 for Grant, and the same for Galladay, straight out Democrat.

LOUISVILLE, November 5.—The election passed off quietly. Returns are scattering, but indicate a very light vote. The city gains Greeley about 1,500 majority, and Standeford, Democrat, for Congress, about 4,000. The following returns were received from the western and southern portions of the State.

FRANKFORT, KY., November 5.—Returns from the State so far as heard from, indicate a very light vote for President compared with the last gubernatorial election. The Republican vote was generally full. The white Democratic vote shows a falling off of fully twenty-five per cent. The O'Conor vote was insignificant, the decrease representing the silent votes. Should this rate hold good throughout the State, Greeley's majority will be small, less than 10,000.

Owensboro—Greeley 158 majority. Brown, Democrat, for Congress 348, and the county 748 for Greeley.

Mumfordsville—Grant 61 majority.

Elizabethtown—Greeley 57.

Shelbyville—Grant 121, and Shelby county about 200 for Greeley.

Eminence—Greeley 45 majority, and Beck, Democrat, for Congress, 53, over Trabere, Independent.

Hickmantown, Greeley 186 majority, and the county about 600 majority for Greeley.

Lebanon, Grant 5 majority, and the county of Marion about 200 for Greeley.

Stanford, Greeley 34 majority. Durham, Congress, 65 majority.

Barren county, Greeley about 100 majority. Milliken, Democrat, Congress, probably 300.

Franklin county, estimated 100 for Greeley; 150 for Milliken, Democrat, Congress.

Danville and Shelby City—Grant 151, and Bradley, Republican, for Congress, 82, a Democratic gain of 100.

Newhaven—Greeley 59.

Crab Orchard—Greeley 58, Durham, Democrat for Congress, 103, being a Democratic gain.

Lincoln county—Durham, Democrat about 900.

La Grange—Greeley 36, Standeford, for Congress, 15.

Henry county—Greeley about 200, and Beck, Democrat, over Trabere, Independent, the same majority.

Henderson—Grant 90, and the county close.

Harrison county—Greeley a small majority, and Milliken, Democrat, over Galladay, straight Democrat, over 1,200.

Woodburn—Greeley 112, Milliken, Democrat, 163.

Allensville—Greeley 50, Milliken, Democrat, 150. Milliken is probably elected by over 2,500.

LOUISVILLE KY., November 5.—The official vote of the city is as follows: Greeley 8,231, Grant 6,094, O'Conor 170.

IOWA.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 5.—A Des Moines (Iowa) dispatch says the indications are that the State has gone for Grant by thirty thousand, and elected the full Republican Congressional delegation.

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, November 5.—Grant has 807 majority in Mills county. Iowa township gives Grant 77 net majority, a Republican loss of over 100 on the vote of 1868.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, November 5.—Grant has undoubtedly carried the city, and Dubuque county gives only 1,200 Democratic majority, a very large Republican gain. The Republican candidate for Congress is elected by two thousand majority.

Muscatine county and Milton county—Grant 174 majority, a gain of 24 over 1868. Cotton, for Congress, 166 majority.

Delaware county, in Southwark Township—Grant 114 majority, a Republican gain of 14 over 1868.

Dallas county, Spring Valley township, Grant 134 majority; Kassan, Republican for Congress, 165 majority.

Webster county, Wahkonsa township, Grant 35 majority; Decomb, Democrat for Congress, 92 majority.

Grant 1,125 majority.

...k county gives Grant about 18,000 majo... a Republican gain over 1868.

DUBUQUE, November 5.—The Republican State Central Committee claim the State by 50,000. All the Republican Congressmen are elected, though the Second (Cotton's) District will be very close.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, November 5.—The election passed off comparatively quiet. A heavy vote was polled. It is probable that the citizens' ticket to the Legislature, put forward in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket, is elected. Maynard, Republican, for Congress at large, will carry the county, while the contest between Haynes, Democrat, and Lewis, Republican, for Congress, will be close. There was much scratching of tickets.

MEMPHIS, November 5.—Owing to a large amount of scratching, the official vote of the city will be delayed to a very late hour. The indications are that Grant has carried the county. The vote in the city will be about 9,300, an increase of about 2,000 over the August election. The Democrats concede the election of the citizens' Legislative ticket. Many Democrats voted for Grant, while many believing Greeley's election hopeless, did not vote. Some few arrests were made for illegal voting.

MEMPHIS, November 5.—The following returns are received: Saldsburg—Greeley 129, Grant 76. For Governor, Brown, Democrat, 129; majority, but Oglesby, Republican, for Governor, is doubtful.

Braceville township, Grundy county, Ill., Republican majority 89.

Yorkville township, Kendall county, Ill., Grant 96 majority, Oglesby 96 majority. Hollenbeck and Ray are elected to the Legislature by a full vote. Corwin 96 majority for Congress, a light vote.

Someauk township, first precinct, DeKalb county, Ill., Grant 415, Greeley 46, O'Conor 3—a majority of 372.

Williamsville, Sangamon county, Grant's majority 15, a Liberal gain of 71 from the vote of 1868.

CHICAGO, November 5.—Returns from three precincts in the Fifth ward of the city of Chicago and three townships, in Cook county, give a net majority for Grant of 561.

Kendall county, Ill.—Three townships give Grant 185 majority, a Republican gain of 200 per cent. over the vote of 1868.

McLean county, Ill.—Three townships give Grant 185 majority, a net Republican gain of 8, Grant's gain of 23. Twenty-three precincts give Grant 500 majority, gain of 726. Berks county, Reading city, gives Grant 1,067 majority, a gain of 1,192 over the October election. Greeley's majority in the county is 2,500, a Republican gain of 3,500. Delaware county gives Grant 2,000 majority, a gain of 1,000. Chester county gives Grant 5,200 majority, a gain of 2,500.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Grant's majority in the city, except the Twenty-eighth ward, is 43,306. He carries every ward in the city.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—The estimates of Grant's majority in Pennsylvania will range from 90,000 to 100,000. In Montgomery county Grant's majority is 6,000, a Republican gain of 2,720.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 5.—7:20 P. M.—One hundred and two city districts heard from give Greeley four thousand majority, indicating that his majority in the city will not exceed twenty-five thousand. Kernan runs largely ahead of Greeley, and probably received the bulk of the Apollo Hall vote. Both are undoubtedly defeated in the State. Grant probably carries the State by from thirty to forty thousand.

Returns from forty-four towns and districts in various parts of the State outside of the city of New York give a net gain for Grant, compared with the Presidential vote of 1868, of 1,248.

Fourteen election districts in the city give Dix, for Governor, 1,143, and Kernan 1,675. The Fourteenth ward of Brooklyn gives Greeley 1,347 majority, Democratic loss 240.

New York city.—Eighth Assembly district: Greeley 4,637, Grant 2,030; Tenth district: Greeley 3,230, Grant 2,417.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., November 5.—Returns from various towns in Niagara county and the entire four wards in the city of Lockport indicate 1,000 majority for Grant and Dix.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Sixth District—Greeley 3,131; Grant 1,530.

Thirteenth District—One hundred and one towns and districts outside of the city give a net gain for Grant of 1,460.

City.—Returns from twenty-one election Districts give Lawrence, for Mayor, 1,089; O'Brien, 477; Havemeyer, 1,105.

Syracuse gives Grant 900 majority. The Democrats concede the election of Duell, Republican, as Congressman, and all the Republican members on the Assembly and county ticket.

Poughkeepsie gives Grant 291 majority, a Democratic gain of 296.

New York city.—First Assembly District—Greeley 3,754, Grant 1,129.

Ninth Assembly District—Greeley 3,106, Grant 3,901.

Brooklyn City.—Ten of the twenty-two wards give Greeley 14,884, and Grant 10,797, a Democratic loss of 2,210.

New York City.—Fourth Assembly District—Greeley 5

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 66.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was allowed to cast her vote at Rochester, New York. Several other strong-minded ladies followed her example.

THE RUMORS current yesterday afternoon from Louisana, pointed to a large majority for Greeley. Gov. Warmoth, a Greeleyite, controls the registration in that State, and he manages the voting somewhat as he pleases. It is, therefore, to be expected that his promises will be made good.

IN this city and county, yesterday, the elections progressed as quietly as though nothing unusual were happening. The vote was light, but indicated that the popular feeling was entirely in favor of Grant. His success in this county was regarded as so much a matter of course, that many, both Republicans and Democrats, did not show enough interest to cast their votes. Like the man who always slept in meeting —they knew it was all right.

FATHER TOM BURKE, the Dominican priest, is announced for a course of five lectures in New York, in answer to Mr. Froude. He gives the same title to his lectures as the English historian—namely: —"Ireland Under the Tudors," "Ireland Under the Stuarts," "Ireland and the Cromwellian Invasion," "Grattan and the Volunteers," and "Ireland Since the Union." The first lecture of the course will be delivered on the 14th inst.

NEW YORK was the great centre of interest yesterday. It had been intimated that if all should prove favorable, the Republicans might hope to carry not merely the State, but even the city. The Mayoralty contest, however, interfered, rendering it doubtful what the result would be. Havemeyer was early abandoned, and it seemed probable that the younger Republicans were concentrating their strength on O'Brien. If this should prove the right solution of the contest, it may be that Dix has developed unexpected power in the city.

MILITARY and other organizations are already making arrangements to take part in the inauguration of General John F. Hartranft, as Governor of Pennsylvania, on the third Tuesday of January next. One of the most notable features of the occasion will be the presence of the remnants of the gallant Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in command of which Gen. Hartranft entered the service during the war for the Union. A number of other military organizations will be present; also political organizations, among which may be included the Hartranft Club of this county, that rendered such efficient service in promoting the election of General Hartranft.

AN INTER-OCEANIC CANAL, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, is an enterprise of such importance and value to the people of the United States that it very properly commands the support of the Government. It is announced from Washing that two expeditions will be sent out to survey, during the winter and spring, routes for a ship canal between the two oceans. Commander Selfridge, who led an expedition over the isthmus of Darien last year, will command one of the surveys, and expects to find a better route than the one he has hitherto explored. Last winter he claimed to have found a route by which a canal can be put across the Isthmus at a cost of $84,000,000; this winter he hopes to do better. The survey will not occupy more than two months, and the expedition will return by June of next year. The other expedition will be sent out to explore the Lake Nicaragua route, and will be under the command of Lieut. Lull of the navy, who made favorable explorations on this line in 1869 and 1870. From the results of these two explorations it is expected a route will be determined on that will be approved by our own and the South American Governments interested, and that within a year work will be commenced, if Congress will give its sanction and vote a loan of the national credit to aid the completion of the great enterprise.

WASTE COAL.

Experiments have been made in this country and Europe, for a number of years, for the utilization of coal, slack and dust, that is so abundant at all coal mines, and success is said to have at last attended the efforts of M. Loiseau, a Frenchman. The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says that after a recent examination of the method of this gentleman, and of the results of his experiments, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has authorized its President to apply M. Loiseau's process at its principal coal works, that machinery will at once be constructed, and the new coal, made from waste anthracite, will be marketed in the spring. Of course it can be applied to bituminous mines, where the waste is greater, with more profit. Artificial coal, manufactured by the incorporation of twenty to fifty per cent. of clay to the slack, is no novelty in Europe, but the product has been really more expensive than pure coal to the consumer; and in this country the latter has crowded out every invention attempted, and left fifty per cent. of bituminous coal and thirty-three per cent. of anthracite an incumbrance to the miners. The new process is said to reduce the amount of clay employed in utilizing the dust from twenty to five per cent., and at the same time to leave the product in a condition to sustain handling and resist the action of the atmosphere. Should the achievement be all that the *Gazette* anticipates from what has been seen, operators will not only turn a pretty penny at a slight cost, but will in so doing remove an inconvenience in the mines and a nuisance about them; and those who wish the cheapest fuel will be able to secure what will answer their needs at a considerable reduction. The amount of waste to be worked up is incalculable—the accumulation of decades.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The cable reports that the municipal elections in England last week showed Conservative gains. This is attributed to recent local legislation by Parliament on the liquor and Sunday questions, involved in the enforcement of the licensing act. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the working of the new ballot law. To secure the absolute secrecy of the ballot, the law contains many cumbersome details, which seem altogether unnecessary in American eyes. "Conservative" in England stands for opposition to the Gladstone government, and it is probable the ministry will meet with a more formidable opposition than for several years, at the approaching session of Parliament. The award of the Geneva Tribunal and the decision of the Emperor of Germany on the San Juan question, have added to the dissatisfaction of the English people with the Gladstone government. But the Premier, if we may credit late mail advices from London, is not in the least intimidated, and at the approaching session of Parliament will bring forward certain liberal measures, which will still further aggravate the Conservatives. Prominent among these will be an extension of the suffrage so that it will include the great body of the agricultural laborers, about the lowest class, socially and intellectually, in England. It is compared, as a radical measure, to the enfranchisement of the freedmen in the United States, after the war. Sweeping measures of law reform, that will sweep away the legal cobwebs of ages, are also hinted at. The readjustment of the parliamentary constituencies, so that they will be based on a just apportionment, according to population, after the system of the American House of Representatives, is spoken of as a measure likely to be supported by the Government. This will be the most sweeping of all the changes made in England of late years, and cannot fail to arouse great opposition. The complete divorce of church and State, as yet is alone advocated by the Radical wing of the Liberal party. The time has not yet come for it, but other reforms, and especially the extension of the suffrage, have cleared the way for the disestablishment of the State church in the future.

A reform of abuses is the life of the Liberal party, and when once it halts in its onward course, the English people will call the Conservatives to govern them. The same danger is apparent if the reforms proposed are in advance of the sentiment of the nation. Success in administration is to strike the happy mean that will satisfy the Liberals without alarming other classes.

WATERING RAILROAD STOCK.

The New York Central Railroad is at this business again to the tune of millions. Some years ago it declared an immeuse scrip dividend, of fifty millions we believe, and is now litigating with the United States as to liability for a tax thereon. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central, a general mortgage was authorized bearing 6 per cent., for $40,000,000, to provide for existing debt, and $15,000,000 to construct a third track from New York to Buffalo. Many intelligent people think that there must, at some day, and that perhaps not very remote, be an end to these huge operations. That there must be a limit beyond which railroading will cease to be profitable, and, reasonably considered, by some staid old people, this country is fast approaching it; but the New York *Bulletin*, high financial authority, in an article on railroad expansion reasons that there is more of benefit than of danger in it. The article shows that:

"Since 1866 the mileage of our railroads has increased from 26,800 to 53,400 miles. Estimating the cost of this 16,600 miles increase of road at $25,000 per mile, it would appear that within five years we have expended on these works about $415,000,000, or at the rate of $83,000,000 per annum. Part of the means for constructing these roads was derived from abroad, but perhaps the larger half was borrowed at home. Even $45,000,000 per annum contributed to these works seems a large amount to be taken out of our annual accumulations of wealth; and yet, if Mr. David A. Wells is correct in estimating $846,000,000 as the measure of our annual accumulation of wealth, these railroad investments have taken up only some 8½ per cents. of our yearly savings. In judging whether the building of new roads has been overdone, several matters need to be taken into account. In the first place, during the war the construction of new lines was almost suspended, the whole length built from 1860 to 1864 being only 3,273 miles, although during that period, there was an increase of the requirements for new roads. In the next place, experience the world over shows that it has been only within the last decade that the importance of railroads to commerce has been fully appreciated; and as an evidence of this assertion, we may cite the fact that throughout Europe there has been since 1860 an increase in the mileage of railroads immensely exceeding the progress of population or the actual growth of production. To take the case of Great Britain, we find that while population there has been comparatively stationary, the mileage of railroads has risen from 10,002 in January, 1860, to 15,145 in January, 1870, an increase of over 50 per cent.; and this has occurred in a country covered over its entire surface with a fine net-work of railroads."

The increase of the continent of Europe from 1860 to 1868 has been 21,852 miles; from 12,316 in 1860 to 40,699 in 1868; an increase in mileage of about 110 per cent. in eight years, equal to about 138 per cent. in ten years. There would seem from this to be margin left for expansion here for some years.

THE DAY AFTER.

Now that the political contest which determines who shall be President for the next four years is over, the people will breathe more freely, and pursue their avocations in life more quietly and earnestly than for some time past. It has been suggested whether these periodical political agitations are not the source of much injury to the American people. There are those who strongly urge this view, and the demand has not infrequently been made that they be deferred or modified in some way. There are, doubtless, two forms, in which they prove injurious. The excitements are often availed of to carry forward corrupt political measures. In periods when feeling is high, various little plans, known to the initiated among politicians, are often safely practiced. The other form of the evil, is the spirit of dissipation that is cultivated. The habit of marching in clubs, of visiting different towns, of banqueting, lounging, sporting, and possibly of drinking, tends to form in the young desires and purposes that lead to irregular and often evil lives. We appreciate that in political clubs there are educating influences, and that persons are trained in their party allegiance, yet an excess of such things works injury in the main.

Yet there is another side to the entire question. Perhaps the broader view to take is that the recurrence of election excitements seems to educate the people in political affairs. The Athenians enforced interest in politics by law, making it obligatory on every citizen to take sides with one of the political parties of the day. But so long as we can surround politics with so much that serves to stimulate excitement, so long will our people be interested in the ever varying phases of political life. This interest leads to reading, to attendance on political meetings, and out of these comes information and intelligence. So long as our people thoroughly understand the questions involved in a given election, so long may we hope for the permanency of the Republic. The Romans were confused in their minds before they were debauched in their patriotism. Below the rancor of politics, and the contending of parties, it is certain that the hearts of the American people beat under a pure, patriotic impulse. Keep their heads right, and all is well. This the excited discussions of political times is apt to do.

Yet it is not desirable that these excitements should be too frequent, or too long. Frequent storms are not desirable, even though they may purify the atmosphere; for they commit ravages as well. Prosperity can only be promoted by seasons of quiet peacefulness. The progress of this country, in practical industry, in the arts, in all that is desirable, is rather dependent on the quiet, peaceful period, than that of confusion and trouble. In times of quiet, the laborer makes his full day, the artisan gives his mind to his work, the capitalist calculates with certainty where and how to make his investments, and business and industry flow on undisturbed. The various forms of social life also resume their acoustomed channels, and peace and order prevail.

Probably it may be true to say that both the excitements of politics, and the quiet of usual life are best. Where there is no excitement, people become dull, spiritless, careless. There may be too much, and hence evils be engendered in that direction. For several months past we have had the excitements of politics on hand, even the quiet since the October election being of a character to render it doubtful whether a storm would burst forth or not. Now, however, we may assume that the contest is ended, and that we shall have quiet again. We are pleased that the election passed off so well, that the result has been so satisfactory. We look forward to four years of prosperity and honor for the entire country, under the Presidency of Ulysses S. Grant.

PERSONAL.

FATHER GAVAZZI is lecturing in England.

ROSA BONHEUR proposes to make a visit to this country.

HOME, the spiritualist, talks of coming to the United States.

MASTER JOSEPH HARDIN, not yet of age, the son of a reverend gentleman in Texas, is doing very well. He has killed an average of six men a year since he was fifteen.

THE Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, has written to the womens' rights club in Vienna, "Ladies, take my advice, and keep away from politics. There is nothing but misery in it."

SOME silly people in Indianapolis recently cut out the heart of a presumedly mad dog which had bitten a child, boiled it and gave the broth to a child as a preventive against hydrophobia.

A STORY is told of a father in church, who, when the marriage services came to the point where the clergyman asks, "Who giveth this woman to this man?" replied, "Well, sir, I am called to do it, although it goes again the grain. I wanted her to marry Bill Blowser, who is worth twice the money o' that 'ere man."

PROF. YOUMANS, of the *Popular Science Monthly*, is considerably riled at some strictures of *Scribner's Magazine* for October, and seriously advises Dr. Holland to "stick to his fiction and verse-making, and not deviate into that foreign field where nothing is to be gained by cajoling public ignorance or catering to public prejudice."

MR. BEECHER gives some advice to those who write letters to busy people: "First—Don't write at all. Second—When you can't help it, write sharp, short and legible. Third—When you write on your own business, pay for the answer. Fourth—When you want money, don't begin with piety or flattery. Beg first and be pious afterwards. Fifth—Don't beg of any one with whom you are not acquainted. Die, but don't beg."

IT is quietly intimated among those friends of Mr. Sumner who are most intimate with him that his state of health is much more critical than the world knows. Some of them even fear that his health will be such as to prevent him from ever again entering official life, and many would not be surprised to learn of his sudden death at any time, for he has an aggraveted disease of the heart which may deprive him of his life at any instant.

DAYTON township, Bremen county, Iowa, has been thrown into a high state of excitement over the arrest of John Corkney, a prominent citizen of the place, charged with the heinous crime of incest with his own daughter, a young woman of 18. He was placed in jail, but was subsequently bailed out. On reaching home he committed suicide by poisoning himself. His wife died but a short time ago, which fact adds to the enormity of the crime.

M. MARIO's present visit to this country calls to mind the sharpest witticism of Madame Grisi, at the time his wife, and one of the best bits of repartee on record. King Louis Phillipe (or some other sovereign), passing through a room where Grisi stood holding two of her young children by the hand, said gaily: "Ah! Madame, are those, then, some of your little Grisettes?" "No sire," was the quick reply, perfect in every requirement of the pun, "no, sire, these are my little Marionettes."

THE *Independent* thinks that, misrepresented maligned and slandered as few men ever have been, General Grant has had the good sense to keep his temper better than Washington did when the "Father of His Country" used a little profane language toward General Charles Lee at the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, during the Revolutionary war—"and let his acts and their fruits speak for themselves." Men of genius and patriotism use an oath occasionally, but the Recording Angel gently drops a pious tear upon it and wipes out the record forever.

DURING the sige of Paris, a Captain Legrand, a brave officer, loved by his troops and respected by his commander, undertook to enter Paris with despatches. The desperate attempt was made by swimming the river Seine. The despatches never were delivered, neither was anything heard thereafter of Captain Legrand. Recently his skeleton, clad in his swimming dress, was dredged up from the river, and his despatches, protected from the water, were found still legible. Every military honor was given the remains when they were buried, and a costly monument will be erected over them.

IT appears from the resignation of Hon. Warren Lovell, of Gilford, dated October 1, 1872, addressed to the Governor and Council, that for nearly thirty-four years he has discharged the duties of Judge of Probate in Strafford and Belknap counties, without failing in any case to attend the appointed sessions of the Court. "In no single instance," says Judge Lovell, have I failed to attend to the regular and adjourned terms of the Courts, in number more than four hundred, and discharged the duties of the office 'with malice toward none, with charity for all.'" Judge Lovell's resignation takes effect December 3, 1872, when he will be seventy years old.—*New Hampshire Statesman.*

A PARIS correspondent of the London *Daily News* says that Marshal Bazaine's health is so precarious that his friends think he will die before his indictment can be drawn up. Should he live long enough to be brought to judgment they fear the worst that can happen to a soldier will befall him. He is strongly and vigilantly guarded by an officer, almost personally hostile to him, who says if he escape coming to trial, it will not be through any fault of his. Marshal Bazaine's ill-health is aggravated by a nervous terror of committing himself in his answers to the General charged with his "instruction." His counsel has accused him of not being able to open his mouth without making a blunder.

THERE is a flutter of interest among the bells and beaux of Washington over the engagement of Mr. Fletcher Harper, Jr. of the firm of Harper Bros., New York, and Miss McDonald, daughter of ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas. Their marriage, it is said, will take place within a few weeks, in New York City, and will be one of the most ostentatious weddings ever seen in that wicked city. Mr. Harper is one of the youngest, as he is certainly the handsomest of the whole Harper family. Miss McDonald is very young, and has been in society but a year or two. She is regarded as charmingly beautiful, her complexion being clear, but dark, her eyes large, black and luminous, and her hair plenteous and as glossy as a raven's wing.

IT is doubtful if Mr. Evarts will accept Judge Nelson's place on the Supreme bench. He is not a rich man, and his family, consisting of a wife and eleven children, all living, is an expensive one; besides he is getting old, and is anxious for the acquisition of wealth, an element which never before entered his nature. His prospect for making large sums of money is now very promising, owing to his position before the Geneva Arbitration. It is said he has already a large number of claims for collection against the English Government under the treaty, and that he has been retained by the insurance companies to represent their cases. If these reports are true—and there is no reason to doubt them—the next five years will make Mr. Evarts a millionaire.

BILL ARP closes his salutatory upon taking charge of the Rome (Ga.) *Commercial* this way: "We are goin to run a peaceable machine—very peaceable. The great intrusts of our country—commerce and trade, pig iron and pork, cotton and corn, the Fair and the fair sex, aksidents, burglaries, circusses, and a little slander throwed in occasionally as seasonin. Gentel reader, dost thou love slander and skandal, and duels and snaik-bites, and sich like? Dost thou sometimes glory in human misery? If yea, we will feed you on some sweet morsels. Art thou sick, or diseased, or hipshotten, or bellowsed, or colicky? Look over our patent medicines, and pay your money and take your choice. We intend to caper and cater for the publik. The publik is a menagery, and the different beasts must be fed on different food. Our Bill of fare is before you. If you like it, board with us, and pay as you go, and when your get tired, quit. BILL ARP."

THE celebrated Prince Tallyrand had a scale for asking the people who dined with him whether they would eat of this dish or that dish. It was a descendi g one, beginning with Dukes and finishing with the plain Mr. He habitually carved himself, and would say, for instance, "Monsieur le Duc, will your grace do me the honor of taking some beef?" "Mon. Prince" (which not being a French title, but a Roman one, is of lesser rank) "shall I have the honor of sending you some beef?" "Monsieur le Marquis, shall I have the honor to offer you some beef?" "Monsieur le Comte, shall I have the pleasure of sending you some beef?" "Monsieur le Baron, will you have some beef?" And then, when he had attained to the humble commoner, he merely tapped his knife upon his plate with his right hand, fixing his eyes upon the face of the guest who was last asked, least" till the latter perceived that the appeal was addressed to him, upon which the illustrious statesman was wont, monosyllabically, to say, "Beauf?"

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Pat'd February 14th and December 26th, 1871, March 12th, 1872.

An Absolute Protection from Fire!

The best, best, cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other Extinguishers. Send for descriptive circular to

GEO. H. STOVER & CO.,
75 Water street.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE New York *Herald* "clears" $3,000 a week.

"EXODUS 9:3" is the last heading for the horse disease.

ENGLISH capital to the amount of $3,400,000 is invested in mining in this country.

THERE are about 1,000 blast furnaces and 8,500 pudding furnaces in Great Britain.

IN Kansas and Nebraska alone over 15,000 entries were made within the year under the homestead law. These entries represent a population of 50,000 added to those two States on lands presented them by the Government, besides a large number who acquired their homes by purchase.

THE complete official returns of the vote of South Carolina for Governor at the election held October 16, show that the majority for Gen. Franklin J. Moses, Jr., the regular Republican candidate, over Reuben Tomlinson, candidate of the bolters, is 34,905. The vote stood: Moses, 71,883; Tomlinson, 36,478.

DURING the last decade the United States have imported from Paris, for purposes of dress merely, more than $200,000,000 worth of goods, in form of bombazines, crapes, merinos, shawls, silks, laces, toilet articles, jewelry, hats, leather, gloves, trimmings, human hair, &c., the latter of which articles has mainly been used for the purpose of disfiguring our women and making them bald.

LAST Sunday, according to the *Tribune*, Chicago was as quiet as a country village. Not a saloon was open, and but a single stage traversed any of the streets. Whisky and beer could be procured without difficulty in several tippling houses and restaurants, but in no instance was the Sunday law defiantly violated. The heavy fines imposed by the Police Justices has seemingly had a good effect upon the saloon keepers.

THERE is said to be some prospect that a law will be submitted to the French Assembly having for its object the levying of a tax upon all "electors" who do not vote. Some twelve thousand in Paris alone are said to never cast their ballots into the urn, and in all of France there are over a million of persons entitled to vote who never exercise their right. How to collect the tax, and how to punish the recusants is the puzzling question.

BALTIMORE is somewhat excited over a project for a ship canal to connect with Delaware Bay. Such a work, cutting off the long peninsula which includes most of the State of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and reaches fully one hundred and fifty miles southerly from Baltimore, would practically save to shipping three hundred miles of navigation between New York and Baltimore and place the latter city as near the ocean as Philadelphia.

THE Rochester *Union* of the 2d says: Yesterday forenoon Susan B. Anthony presented herself at the registry office of the Eighth ward and insisted upon being registered, claiming that the Fourteenth Amendment made her a voter. After discussion and reading the amendment, she was permitted to register. In fifteen minutes, in a ward of 10,000 inhabitants, the news was disseminated among the women, and in fifteen minutes more seven others were registered.

THE Chicago *Post* advocates the appointment of Hon. Elihu B. Washburne as Secretary of State in General Grant's Cabinet, adding: "As Mr. Greeley credits Theodore Tilton with having invented him as a Presidential candidate, so Mr. Washburne is entitled to the distinction of having obtained for General Grant his first military commission, and in making Mr. Washburne Secretary of State General Grant will be doing the country a favor and himself an honor."

FRANCE, fashionable and social, always did present a more charming front than France political, and with that wonderful vitality for which Parisians are so famous, the city which but a short time ago was crushed, dismantled and bleeding, now assumes her old position—erect, commanding, brilliant, a more distinguished leader than ever of the salon life of civilization. The depressing notices "To let," ominous of a deserted city, are fast disappearing, and the Bois during afternoon drives exhibits a daily accession of handsome equipages and elegantly-attired ladies and gentlemen.

THE New York *Herald* says of the operation of the Woodhull-Claflin party, that they combined a system of blackmail more odious than any known to history. It is stated to have been their custom to threaten respectable citizens, men and women, with the publication of charges against their honor, unless heavy sums were paid, and many weak persons are said to have complied with their infamous demands rather than face a war with beings, whose motto is that of a vagabond. Instances are put forward in which proofsheets, containing these unseemly libels, have been forwarded to intended victims.

WHY HAVE YOUR HORSES,

Why have your carriages,
Why have your own horses,
Why have your stables,
Why have your drays and wagons,
And have your horses sick

When you can avoid all of this by treating the horses properly. The only remedies in use that are of any benefit whatever will be found a sure cure and a reliable remedy, just received this day, and for sale at the very lowest price, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

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IRON AND WOOD
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AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

Have in store a full stock of Donns Steam Pumps, Jenes Governors, cash and Door Machinery, &c. &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct4

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works,
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.

Prompt attention given to fitting orders for finished Brass Goods and Anti-friction Metal. Address them

No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
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GARDNER
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75 Water street.

SPECIALTIES THIS WEEK.

Silks, Shawls,
Dress Goods,
Scarfs, Furs.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JUST OPENED,

AT
Macrum & Carlisle's
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Hamburg Embroideries,
CHOICE STYLES, VERY LOW.
NEW JEWELRY
Very handsome and desirable.
French Tourist Belts,
NEW LOT, JUST OPENED.
NECK FRILLINGS AND FLUTINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COMBS, New and Fashionable Styles.
LADIES' SCARFS AND BOWS,
ALL CHOICE SHADES.

A complete new stock of Ladies' and Childrens Made-up Goods—Chemise, Night Dresses, Drawers, Skirts, Aprons, &c. &c. Prices, &c. The compliers, Messrs. L. O. Emerson, of Boston, and H. R. Palmer, of Chicago, are perhaps the most skillful men of their line in adapting music to the words of the "singing" public. Price, $2.50. Specimen copies sent, for the present, post-paid, for $2.25.

A perfect success. The printers cannot keep pace with the demand. Ditson & Co.'s

GEMS OF STRAUSS!

BY JOHANN STRAUSS.

It is a large book of 250 pages, full sheet music size, filled with the best Strauss Music, Waltzes, Polkas, Quadrilles, &c., including those performed in this country, under the direction of the great composer. About 500.00 worth of music are included in the "Gems" which are, however, sold for the diminutive price of

$2.50 in Boards, $3.00 in Cloth. Sent, post-paid, for the retail price.

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Chas. H. Ditson & Co., New York. oct2:ws-S

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SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Air-in Till, Grocers' Fixtures Scales repaired.
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POPULAR PRICES

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WM. SEMPLE'S.

A large stock of

Dress Goods, Silks,
Sateens, Plaids, Brocades,
Reps, Alpacas, Delaines,
French Merinos
And Silk Poplins.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

NEW STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
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ALPACAS, ALPACAS,
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Mohairs, Mohairs, and Gro de Londres.

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CASSIMEUES, for Men and Boys' Wear.

At the Lowest Prices.

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Shawls and Scarfs,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

In Great Variety at Very Low Prices.

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Of the Season

Will be offered at

BOGGS & BUHL'S,

ON

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28 INCH STRIPED POPLINS,

At 25 cents, which sold at 40 cents two weeks ago.

1 Case All-Wool Satines,

27 inch goods at 25 cents, the usual 75 cent quality.

A BARGAIN IN

DRAP DE ETE,

Black and Colors, at $1.25. Extra Heavy Fine Goods.

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CANVAS FOR ZEPHYR WORK.

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Passage tickets by the Inman Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

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DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. sel9:d

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 5, 1872.

To-day closes up the excitement incident to a Presidential campaign, and now something like attention may be looked for towards general business matters. The wants of the people are to be provided for, and among them there are none greater than a well balanced, steady, reliable and unchangeable currency. "The star of the Empire westward wends its way" on the valleys of the Missouri and Mississippi, the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, the shores of the lakes, and the coast of the Pacific. New settlements, new towns, new cities, new counties and new States are bursting into life with unusual and astonishing rapidity, and with a celerity that outstrips anything of the kind in the annals of history, and is now fast running ahead of the arrangements made to supply, control, protect and keep in a healthy condition, particularly as regards financial matters, the elements with which they are peopled. These people, who are to finish up the settling of the United States, if their convalescence, physically and morally, is to be secured and maintained, must be provided with money in the process the necessaries to enable them to develop the resources surrounding them, get their products to market, and allow them to compete for the trade of the world. The magnetism with which the United States is charged in attracting the people of the old countries to their shores is extraordinary in numbers. They have been coming here by hundreds; now they are coming by thousands, and in a few years the millions of Europe and Asia will teem in upon this eldorado of the world, and as for the amount of money needed to transact the business of the United States, all the gold in circulation in the world a year hence will not do it. So now is the time to go to work to prepare for the great advance in prosperity that is coming to this people, unless their own heedlessness, recklessness and obstinacy be a preventative of their reaching that grand point of greatness which the almost immortals of the future offers to their acceptance. Within the past year the amount of new territory settled is more than four times as large as the State of Massachusetts, with the people in number three times as large in amount as that State contains, and now the advance guard of one colony of four hundred thousand Russians has arrived, to secure lands and make arrangements for those who are to follow, and help settle up the public lands. There should be nothing wanting to enable the people to secure that which they came after—peace, prosperity, prosperity, and happiness. Let there now, that the election is over, be no delay, but at once prepare to meet all necessary requirements.

Local money matters are still assuming a more wholesome appearance, and the indications continue to point out that a condition of ease and plenty is to be reached before the days grow much shorter. The stock boards are closed in New York, therefore there are no quotations.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 5, 1872.

APPLES—The demand is rather better, but there is no improvement in prices; $1.50@2 per bbl. for common to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@50 cents per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn mill, two busiel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at 4 to 7 cents according to quality.

BUTTER—Continues quiet and unchanged; prime to choice roll 22@25, medium to good 18@20. Solid packed, 10@15.

BEANS—Sales in small lots at $2.50@3 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is coming in freely, mainly from the west and the market in consequence is easier; we now quote at $9 per bbl. or 4½@5 cents per lb.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CHESTNUTS—Small sales at $4.25@4.50 per bushel. Walnuts, 65@75. Hickory nuts, $1.25@1.50. Shellbarks, $1.75@2.

CARBON OIL—May be quoted at 22½@23 cts. 1@2c additional for small lots.

CHEESE—Is quiet and the market is well stocked, the arrivals during the past few days having been unusually large; prime Goshen is still quoted at 16½@17 cents, and at quotations there is no margin for the dealer.

COUNTRY LARD—7¼@8½ cts. per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl. common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$4 per case.

CIDER—Is quoted nominally at $4.50@6 per bbl. as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues very meagre, and is likely to continue so until after the approaching holidays. Apples, 4@6 per lb; Peaches, 8@9 cts for prime halves.

EGGS—The receipts seem to be increasing but prices are still maintained, 26@28 for pickled and 30 for fresh.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR—There is a continued fair local trade, and the market is steady but unchanged; $7.50@8 for fair to choice spring and $8@8.50 for red winter. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Trade in all kinds of grain is reported sluggish, owing in part to the tightness in money; and apprehension of the horse disease. Wheat is generally reported quiet, but little arriving, and but little inquiry for it; we continue to quote at $1.45@1.48 for good to prime red and $1.50@1.55 for white. Oats dull and weak, though not quotably lower; 39@40 for mixed, and 41@42 for white. However, as noted in our last—dealers generally are impressed with the belief that prices cannot go much below present quotations. Shelled Corn dull, with more offering than is wanted; sales on track at 56—changed in elevator at 57@58. Rye continues quiet and nominally unchanged. Barley is quoted very irregular. Sales reported all the way from 75 to 90 cts, according to quality.

GROCERIES—The grocery market presents no new feature not previously noted. Both Sugars Coffees are reported firm, the recent advance in both of these commodities being fully sustained, but trade in our market is only fair—might be a good deal better, and then be nothing to brag of. However, it is usually a little snack at this particular time.

SUGARS—Granulated, 12½; Crushed, 13¾c Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¾; C., 12¾; Chesapeake Ex. C., 12¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11½@11¾.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24¾.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY—With increased arrivals of baled, stocks are accumulating, and the market, in consequence, is weak, though prices are not quotably lower; we continue former quotations, $26@30.

HONEY—Sales 20@30 cts per lb.

LARD OIL—Is firmer and in light supply; No. 1 winter strained may be quoted at 75@80 cents.

ONIONS—Sales, in small lots, at $2.50@3.25 per bbl., as to quality.

POTATOES—Sales of Peach Blows, in bulk, by the car load, at 68@70 cts, and from store at 75. Sweets, $3.50@4 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60 cents per pair; dressed, 14@15 cts. per lb.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7¼; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Rib Sides, 11½; Short Rib Sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 17½c; Dried Beef, 18c. Lard, in tierces, 9½c; half bbls, 10¼c; pails, 11c. Mess Pork, $16.00; Beef Tongues, 7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾ cts.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1.90@1.95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

WOOL—We have nothing special to report in the Wool market. Advices from the eastern markets show more activity, with some little improvement in prices, but not as yet sufficient to warrant any advance in the country districts. Dealers feel that the necessary preparations incident to handling and shipping Wools requires a margin of eight to ten cents per pound; hence we find that many growers who do not properly realize the situation in this respect—in comparing prices current in eastern and western markets. If wool advances two or three cents in the east, many growers demand an advance of five cents, which is unreasonable, and if tends very much to retard business. We presume that after the election the bulk of the clip remaining in first hands will be sold and go forward at whatever seems to be the current price. We quote nominally as follows:

Fine Fleece..... 47@50 cts per lb.
Choice Clip..... 52@52 "
Unwashed..... 30@32 "

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 5, 1872.

Trade in petroleum, both crude and refined, was very quiet to-day and the market presents but little that is really new or important. Crude quoted at Parker at $4.10@4.15; it is said that the price on the creek has been fixed at $4.75, authorized by the producers combination, and a similar movement will no doubt soon be effected at Parker. Refined is quiet and unchanged at 28½; however, an improved export demand is expected soon from the east that a largely increased number of charters have been made recently.

Oil barrels unchanged; city make, $2.15, country, $2.05@2.10.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R. Citizens Oil Co. 312 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., New York.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 958 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 1276 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & W. 517 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 990 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 986 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total..... 5039

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy..... 74
Osmon O W, acct. H. McKelvy..... 1220
Radiant O W, acct. Hutchinson & Bro..... 73
Eagle O W, acct. Stevenson..... 314
Peerless O W, acct. H McKelvy..... 228
Peerless O W, acct. Stevenson..... 690
John H W, acct. Stevenson..... 469
Fairview O W, acct. T. King..... 456
Standard O W, acct. Duncan & Y..... 684
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell..... 222
Star O W acct. H. McKelvy..... 160

Total..... 4620

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Dilworth P & Co.o... 1 Caughey & Ho..... 3
Isabella Furnace.... 5

Total..... 9

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

J. Wood & Co.m..... 3 J. W. Porter.o..... 12
Lewis B & D.o..... 4 Nimick & Co.m..... 6
Shoenberger & H.m..... 2 Fitz Pat & Co.m..... 1
J. W. Porter.m..... 2 Brown & Co.m..... 1

Total..... 36

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer..... 5 Caughey & H..... 1

Total..... 6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J. W. Porter.b..... 1 Byers McC & Co.m... 4

Total..... 5

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Harbaugh M & Co.o..... 1

The Break in the Glasgow Pig Iron Market.

The Dundee *Advertiser*, October 12, states: The crash in the Glasgow pig iron market appears to have come at last. During the week there has been considerable excitement, but the bulls have managed to keep up the prices pretty well until to-day, when they went down by the run. On Monday business was done at 121s cash, buyers remaining; sellers at 121s 6d. Next day there were fluctuations, but the market closed strong, the latest quotation being buyers 127s, sellers 128s. On Wednesday the market was weaker, and yesterday the quotations at the close had fallen to buyers 121s 6d, sellers 122s d. Today the market opened in a state of great excitement, and the first lot sold was 112s. The market then receded rapidly to 105s. It afterward went up to 110s, then dung to 106s, and finally closed sellers 105s cash, buyers 100s 6d, showing a difference, as compared with Tuesday, of 23s to 23s 6d.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

Following is from Edward Samuel's circular: In pig iron, the market is dull, with no transactions reported, the tendency being to lower figures. A general impression prevails with buyers that the highest point has been reached, and that the present depression is merely the forerunner of a decided decline; this is produced not only by the dulness here, but by the reaction in the English market. Old rails are in little demand, and quotations may be considered as nominal. Wrought scrap is dull. In merchant bars, although the Eastern base price is 6c, and the Western 5, 2c per lb, some mills that are short of orders are offering as low as 4, 5c. Below are the closing prices standard qualities:

American No. 1 Pens. dry Pig, at furnace $21 50@3 00
" No. 2 " " 19 00@20 00
" No. 3 " " 16 00@17 00
" No. 4 White and Mottled " 15 50@16 00
Scotch Pig (cargo lots, for shipment)..... 20 00@21 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 5.—Consols: Money, 92¾; '65's, 91¾; '67's, 93¼; 10-40's, 88; new fives, 89; Erie, 43¾. Refined petroleum, 18¾@19s.

FRANKFORT, November 5.—Bonds, 96¾.

PARIS, November 5.—Rentes, 67 20c.

LIVERPOOL, November 5.—Cotton dull; middling upland 10d; Orleans 10⅝@10¾d; sales of 10,000 bales for speculation, and for export 3,000. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since-last report, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat, average California white 12s; spring 12s 8d; club, 13@13s 3d; red spring, 11s 4d; red winter 11s 6d@11s 9d. Flour 20s. Corn 29s. Cheese 64s 6d. Receipts of corn for the past three days, 30,000 quarters; American, 25,000 quarters. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 23,000 quarters; American, 16,000 quarters.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 18¾c. Flour dull and drooping; $7.10@7.30. Wheat quiet and unchanged; red $1.45@1.53; white $1.70. Corn firm and in fair demand; old 41c; new 38@39c. Rye quiet and unchanged; 69c. Oats quiet and unchanged; 29@32c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm and in fair demand. Petroleum dull and lower; refined 27@28c. Cheese steady and in moderate demand. Pork nominal; none offered. Cut meats quiet; shoulders nominal; 4¾@5c; clear rib 7¾@8c; clear 8c. Lard dull. Bacon quiet; shoulders sold at 6@6¼c; clear 11c. Hogs firm and in fair demand; $4.25@4.35. Green meats nominal; weather unfavorable; shoulders 4c; sides 6c; hams 9c. Whiskey quiet at 90@91c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat slow; No 2 red winter $1.78. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 2 mixed 35c. Oats firm at 25¼@26c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky closed better at 90c. Pork steady at $16. Dry salt meats in good demand and prices lower; shoulders 5½c; clear rib 8¼c; clear 8¾c. Bacon quiet; order lots—shoulders 6¾c; clear 11¾c. Lard nominal. Hogs steady at 3¾@4¼c. Cattle quiet at 5@6c for choice to extra.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 5.—Bagging dull and nominal; hemp 12¾@13c; tax 13@13½c. Cotton quiet; middling upland 13c. Flour quiet and steady; small sales; extra family $6 75. Wheat: $1.48@1.60 for choice. Corn: mixed 45c; white 47c. Oats: 28@30c. Rye: 65c. Barley: 75@90c. Hogs firm; $4.25@4.35; demand fair. Provisions quiet; sales: new bulk shoulders 5½c; clear rib 8¼c. Lard: sales, head and gut at 7¼c; strictly choice leaf 8¾c; sales of 1,200 lbs. Green hams firm; black 9c. Whisky in fair demand; 91c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet for Southern mixed; western strong, 63@64c. Oats dull; western white 29@40c. Provisions dull and weak. Mess pork $16. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6@6½c; no rib sides here; clear rib sides 9¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 7¾@7¾c; rib sides 10½c; clear rib sides 11@11¾c; hams; new uncovered 16c. Lard: 8¾c bid; 8¾@9 asked. Butter: western easier; receipts better; choice rolls 26@28. Whisky firm and scarce, 95c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 5.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1.25@1.35. Corn dull and unchanged; 25@30c. Barley steady and in moderate demand at 25c for new. Provisions nominal in the market. Lard 9@9½c. Hams 18c. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4.15@4.25.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.—Oats firmer; 31@40c. Hay firmer; choice $30. Molasses easier; demand fair; 52¼@55c; prime 64@65c; strictly prime to choice 66@68c. Whisky 94@99c. Cotton quiet; sales 40,000 bales; good ordinary 17¾c; low middlings 17¾c; middlings 18¼@18½c. middling Orleans 18¾@18¾c; receipts 9,311; no exports; stock 107,411.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Trade dull on account of the election and hoose disease. Petroleum quiet and steady; crude 19c; refined 26¼c. Flour: small business and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; red western $1.60@1.65; white $1.65@2.00. Rye steady at 75@80c. Corn dull; mixed western 61@62c. Oats unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at 95c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, Nov. 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; extra white Michigan $1.76; No. 1 red $1.52; No. 2 do $1.42@1.44. Corn dull; lower; high mixed 40½c; new 38@38¾c; low mixed 39½c; white 40c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 27½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 5.—Flour steady; 8s for No 1 Spring. Wheat quiet; 2 cars No 1 Milwaukee club $1.54. Corn dull; 61c. Barley in moderate demand; prime at Lake Canada offered at $1.05. Canal freights: wheat 12c; barley 10c, to New York to hold in boats.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, November 5.—Cattle: receipts 1,879; dull and nominal for shipping grades; sales confined to a few Texans, $2.75@3; several yoke of work oxen at $6.25; shipments 1,000. Hogs: receipts 8,862; active on shipping account; 10c higher; $4.40@4.65; shipments 7,574.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Nov. 5.—40 bales hay, Spear & G; 20 cases shoes, T S Baird; 1 car pig lead, J Schoonaker & Son; 1 car staves H Cordier; 100 pgs rye, 1 do corn, R Knox & Son; 22 bales tax, P H Halderman; 1 car lumber, Hamilton A & Co; 30 sks potatoes, D Winters; 24 do do, Barbour & P; 20 bbls cider, G Myer; 1 car b handles, W Macforf; 91 bbls cider, 35 do apples, J Fries; 3 cars staves, F M Hemphill; 28 bxs ink, J Washington; 8 pkgs tobacco, C H Renter; 4 do do, W H Park; 1 car feed, Adams E & G; 22 bales rags, Holmes B & Co; 3 do do, Eagle Cotton Mills; 200 sks e corn, Johnston & McF; 1 car hay, P H Ittell & Co; 10 bbls whisky, R Carson; 100 bdls hides, Kiefer & Co; 12 do do, A & J Rosenbaum; 1 car lumber, Douglas & H; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 3 cars lumber, Mullen S & Co; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 1 do turnips, D Davis.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5.—Wayne & Chicago R. R., Nov. 5—1 car potatoes, Hullett Bro; 1 do do, P Duff & Son; 2 do do, Vangorder & S; 5 do do, Aiken W & P; 3 do do W J Steel & Co; 3 do do Graham, McHenry & H; 300 bushels do, D G Sarsi; 12 bdls hames, R H Hartley & Co; 5 do do, T Hare Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Nov. 5.—2 cars oil bbls, Citizens Ref Co; 1 car lumber, Slack & S; 1 car do, S C Bostwick; 1 car do, G A Mundorf; 15 cases tobacco, J Fullerton; 12 drums do, Chas Bauer; 25 cases do, S Kwart; 50 cases do, Haworth & D; 10 pails do, J M Schell & Co; 7 cases do, E Porisell; 5 crates, e work, H Martin; 2 s cases, Pollard & P; 7 bbls apples, E C Pechen; 24 p kegs s iron, B Pflaum; 2 feed cutters, S Hare & Son; 1 case garments, Adams E & G, 1 case do, Dilworth & Co; 1 car wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 20 bdls paper, Pitts Paper Mfg; 10 kgs s butter, J A Graff; 12 kgs oat meal, Seghurer & V; 21 crocks, 2 kegs s butter, Head C & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., Nov. 5.—1 car stone, B Grimes; 29 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 43 do, S M Kier & Co; 24 do, Sable Coal Co; 2 cars h blocks, R S Robertson; 102 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 1 car scarp iron, J J Lawrence; 11 sks potatoes, Jas Patterson; 13 do do, R Walker; 3 hides, Seibert Berg; 17 sks bones, Wm Stewart; 28 do do, John Seibert; 16 do do, W Lindsay; 30 do do, J P Skillen; 20 do do S G McClure; 30 do do, J Arbuthnot & Co; 39 do do, H Schoverel; 13 do do, Allen Thompson; 9 do do, H F Bruggerman; 87 do do, W D West; 30 do do, H Bohrecast; 27 do do, W McGregor.

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Florida or North Carolina

CEDAR.

It sells in Liverpool market for 4 cents per superficial foot more than the Red Cedar. Call and examine it at the Yard and Office, corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street. Office hours from 9¾ to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. For further information enquire of WARING & KING, Duquesne Way, or of W. H. EVERSON No. 92 Fourth avenue. au19:m9

79. **R. A. HALL,** 79.

Human and Artificial Hair Goods

AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the head and imitation Hair Rue can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings. 1072

Hazard Powder Company's

SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to sportsmen, Firmen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,

AT LOW PRICES.

Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,)
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ASH.

100 casks, Common Soda Ash;
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

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Wholesale and retail dealers in

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Goods delivered in the city free of charge. oct23:62

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GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

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PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,

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347, 411 and 418 LIBERTY STREET,

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"GUIDING STAR" FLOUR.

Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of

White Wheat Flour,

In store and for sale by

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ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN MCDOWELL.

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And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce.

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Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all Kinds of Country Produce. jy22:m8

A. SARRICKS & CO.,

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Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese

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Legal business transacted and collections made at all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. oct26

NOTICE—FRED. ALTVATER, LATE of the firm of Altvater & Co., Stone Contractor, has moved his Stone Yard and Steam Stone Saw Mill to corner of Juniata and Sedgwick streets, Allegheny City, and from the large increase in business, had to increase the capacity of his Stone Yard and Mills in order to meet the demands of his customers. He is now prepared to do all kinds of Masonry, Cellar, Rail road Masonry, &c., on short notice and with dispatch. Office on premises. my17

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to fall slowly at this point, with four feet six inches in the channel. Weather yesterday cloudy and smoky, with every indication of rain, and strong hopes are entertained that there will soon be more water. Business continues active at the landing, both the receipts and shipments being liberal.

The Juniata arrived about noon yesterday, with a good freight list, and drawing all the water, although she experienced but little difficulty in getting through. As will be seen by card, she is announced to depart for Cincinnati to-day at 4 P. M. Capt. C. L. Brennan is in command and Mr. W. S. Dravo is in charge of the office.

The Messenger arrived with a fair trip, 65 tons metal for Nimick & Co.; 127 bbls clay for Thos. Goodfellow & Co.; and a lot of scrap steel for Singer, Nimick & Co.

The Brill, Capt. M. A Cox, is announced for Nashville, and will be the first through boat to leave for that port.

The Arlington arrived on Monday evening. She commenced making engagements for New Orleans yesterday, and Capt. Moore has fixed to-morrow as the day of his departure. She is an elegeant side-wheeler and offers superior inducements to passengers.

Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the Mary Dawage and two barges by Pink Varble, of Louisville. At last accounts there was only one thousand dollars between the buyers and sellers, and the probability is that the sale will be consumated.

The Exchange is due from Cincinnati. She will at once commence loading for St. Louis.

—Steamboats get better rates on the Upper Mississippi than the railroads ask. Friday's Davenport *Gazette* says: River freights advance again yesterday to forty cents per hundred to St. Louis. This is almost an embargo on shipments of produce southward. Now by rail, the rate is only twenty-five cents a hundred to St. Louis, but the trouble is, not half the cars needed by shipper can be obtained.

—The Louisville *Courier* of Monday says: It is not likely that any of the coal arrived here in this water will get down the river for some time. An effort will be made to send the Sam Brown on, and perhaps another boat, with coal belonging to the St. Louis gas works, but it is by no means certain that it will succeed. Pumpkin Patch is a lively place just now.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The amount of wharfage collected at St. Louis for the month of October was $7,646.80. This is only about $7,500 more than was collected at Cincinnati during the same period. The Ohio legislature never abolished the wharfage tax.

—The American bark Brookman has been libelled at New Orleans by the tug-boats Nellie and Tyler for the sum of $30,000 claimed as salvage for saving the bark and $229 50 out of cotton from destruction and fire. The bark and cargo are said to be worth $160,000.

—A Shreveport telegram of the 29th reports a two inch rise there and heavy rains above. It will take a fifteen foot swell at Shreveport to make a five foot stage on the bar at the mouth of Red river.

—It has been suggested to the owners of the Great Republic by the patrons of the boat that her hull should be be celled up, and furnished with hatches, and otherwise prepared to carry corn in bulk.

—A case has just been tried at Davenport, Iowa, in which Judge Tracy decided that courts of Iowa and Illinois had concurrent jurisdiction over the waters of the Mississippi.

—The wreck of the S. S. Merrill was sold at Warsaw last Wednesday and was bought by Capt. W. W. Kinnear, agent of the White Collar Line at Keokuk for $410.

—The Diamond Jo steamboat captains called for on November 12th at Cairo is for the purpose of forming a tariff of freights for all points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

—Commodore W. J. Kountz is reorganizing the Captains' association.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The new and splendid steamer ARLINGTON, ..D. MOORE, Will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, nov4 D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. J. FAIRMAN.

FOR CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM.—THE DAILY PACKET for November 6 at 4 P. M., the fine steamer JUANITA, ..Captain C. L. BRENNAN. Wm. S. DRAVO, ..Clerk. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. nov2 CHAS. M. FAIRMAN, Agent s.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND ST. LOUIS.—THE DAILY PACKET for November 7 at 5 P. M., the fine steamer BRILL, ..Commander M. A. COX. Will leave as announced above. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. nov2

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—THURSDAY PACKET for November 7 at 5 P. M., the new and splendid Passenger steamer E. A. ARLINGTON, ..Commander EDWARD EVANS. Will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. nov2

"OLD ALLEGHENY."

That Pledge of October Redeemed.

THE "STATE OF ALLEGHENY" AGAIN ON RECORD.

The Largest Majority Ever Heretofore Reached.

THE GREAT ELECTION DAY AND GLORIOUS RESULTS.

Local Features of the Election.

RECEIPT OF THE GOOD NEWS AT CITY HALL.

Scenes Around the Polls and in the City.

There has seldom been an election day hereabouts that passed away so quietly as yesterday. Everybody seemed to have accepted the way in which the tide had turned as a foregone conclusion—a conclusion that led many of the less enthusiastic to stay away from the polls altogether. The weather was not extremely favorable for a full turnout—for a damp, lowering day, with sprinkles of rain at sufficient intervals to make out-door occupation exceedingly disagreeable—was enough to dampen any fervid ardor—especially when it did not appear that there was any pressing necessity for a display of personal self-sacrifice. And thus apathy generally prevailed, and few of the districts polled their full vote,—although in the majority of instances the results showed a large gain.

QUIET EVERYWHERE.

The law for closing saloons during election hours was rigidly enforced, and, as in the October elections good order everywhere prevailed, and few would have known that an important election was taking place unless versed in the proceedings around the polls,—so much so that even the crowds which are usually centered around them—were not to be seen. The voters quietly deposited their ballots, and went their ways again, while the election officers, especially in the earlier hours of the day, and indeed up to five o'clock in the evening, had plenty of leisure. The largest part of the vote as is usual, was polled between five and seven o'clock,—that time being the only interval when there was much of an exhibition of animation around the polls. So far as we could hear not a single disturbance marked the day. It was the general remark of old political observers that the history of politics here had never shown such a quiet election day.

The newspaper offices put out

THE BULLETINS HOURLY

showing the progress made, and indicating by noon that Allegheny county was going beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine. The bulletins attracted great attention, and an occasional cheer,—as some fresh ballot exhibited in a marked degree Democratic tendency—evinced that the people were deeply interested in the result, though they did make but small manifestation of their feelings.

Arrangements had been made for the reception and reading of the returns,

AT CITY HALL

in the evening, and this place became a rendezvous for an immense concourse of people soon after the polls closed. Several interior architectural changes had been made in the hall, the better to adopt it to the purpose. Chief among them was the sounding out of the stage, which materially lightened the vocal labors of the reader of the returns while it further threw the sound out into the hall, giving greater satisfaction to the hearers. Besides this the hall had been extended so as to afford accommodations for a band—the Washington Cornet doing duty on the occasion. A conspicuous feature of the "decorations" was an immense bulletin, on which numerous characters representing the Sage, seated on the deck of a steamer, his hat jammed down over his eyes, and manifesting general demoralization, and despair, "Horace Greeley" was tacked to the white coat tail. In his side pocket was seen a pamphlet—"What I know about Salt River. The device was exceedingly well executed and created considerable merriment. It was the work of our young friend Charley McOwen and reflected credit upon his originality and skill.

The hall was packed full of people by half past seven o'clock, when Dr. A. H. Gross, Chairman of the County Committee, was called upon to preside and Bro. Brigham, as usual, installed as Master of Ceremonies to read the returns. Without, at the usual time, the bulletin of ex-Senator started in upon his task and in a few moments was under full headway,

READING THE RETURNS.

The returns in and about the city first engaged attention, and as successively read, elected great cheering. By the time this list was exhausted, dispatches from other points began to arrive,—being received by the operator at the other end of the stage.

"Returns from all parts of the State," says Bro. Bigham, show the vote for Grant as it reads here—unanimous. (Great laughter and cheering.) I suppose that means immense or tremendous, but it'll do anyhow. [Laughter.] "Give us a lively tune," sang out a chorus of voices from the crowd, just after the announcement had been made of 118 to 18 in a district where the Greeleyites forgot to turn out. In response the band played a lively quickstep.

The next cheering news came from Xenia Ohio, and had a gain of 66—when the Democracy had been anticipating a sweeping triumph. This was followed by the announcement of "Ohio good for 30,000," which elicited great cheering. The returns coming in faster and the excitement on the increase, Bro. Bigham began to warm up with the work, and his sympathizing auditors, booking upon him enveloped in a foam of perspiration, kindly urged him to remove his coat. A suggestion which he adopted with alacrity amid immense cheering.

Amid a number of encouraging showing tremendous gains all through the State, came the announcement that in 102 districts Greeley had only 4,000 votes, which insured New York for Grant. [Tremendous cheers.]

"POOR TOM."

"North End District, North End District, McClure township," sang out Bro. Bigham, "gain of 21; Oh, no! that's my brother Marshall's district. (Great laughter.) Poor Tom! I guess he's hung up." (Cheers and laughter.)

"Saw my leg off" was the response from the audience, which was supplemented with Yankee Doodle by the band, during which the fragile master of ceremonies sank back gracefully into a chair to recuperate. Returning to the work with freshened energies, there followed in rapid succession, returns from New York city, Wisconsin and Massachusetts showing large gains.

"Here's a dispatch to our friend Gross from Philadelphia, which goes 1,000 better. He quiet now. Dispatch says—'Philadelphia will give 65,000 for Grant, and the State *one hundred thousand.*" Tremendous cheering, waving of hats and hand kerchiefs, clapping of hands, and stamping, which continued for several minutes and was supplemented by "Marching through Georgia" by the band. As the excitement began to calm down, 'some one observed Hon. M. B. Swoope on the stage (he having just arrived) and immediately the cries for "Swoope!" which had been heard at intervals during the evening were renewed with ten-fold vigor. In response

MR. SWOOPE CAME FORWARD.

After removing his overcoat, and waiting until order in a measure had been restored he commenced by congratulating his auditors on the grand and overwhelming victory which had been achieved—a victory without a parallel in the history of the country. From all parts of the State and of the nation the good news came of the marvellous triumph—the great victory of Republicanism evidencing that that poor old White Coat with Gratz Brown at its tail (laughter) had been buried so deep beneath the avalanche of popular opinion and popular votes, that the angel of the Resurrection could never reach its grave. (Tremendous cheers and laughter.)

He held some private dispatches in his hand which exhibited the result over the State—and from all quarters indicated a wonderful triumph everywhere. Philadelphia reported 45,000 majority [Cheers], and he desired to know, "where now are the frauds."

A Voice—Where are we now? (Great Laughter.)

Mr. Swoope—Yes; Where are we now? [Laughter.] Where are we now, but where we have been for the last ten years, and where we propose to stay. [Cheers.] I have a dispatch which states that New York city will only give Greeley 25,000 Democratic majority. And Buffalo, an old Democratic stronghold, does worse than that—it will probably go for Grant by 1,000. Judging from the returns, [Cheers.] North Carolina goes as it did in August. And I have a dispatch from Ohio which shows very largely increased gains everywhere—notwithstanding the false announcement of the quasi-Democratic evening organ. [Laughter.] Oh what a bargain and sale was that at Baltimore. [Laughter.] And how terribly it has been beaten. Why it is almost beyond comprehension. I cannot comprehend it. You cannot thoroughly comprehend its great meaning. It indicates that the people have not forgotten the results of the war, that the great principles to which our brave boys seated their devotion by their lines in the time of strife, have not been forgotten by us in time of peace. (Cheers.) And that Democratic party, so proud in its history, so venerable in years, has been buried forever. (Laughter.) You know I told you in October it was dead and that in November we would bury it, and we have done so today. (Great cheering.) They are all gone. Every copperhead has been driven into his hole and now feels no means that he would like to pull the hole in with him. (Great laughter.) And if they feel men God have mercy upon such poor miserable wretches as Curtin, Poor Andy, [laughter] and McClure, and Forney, and Trumbull, and Schurz, and that immaculate man Sumner who was too cowardly to stay at home and face the storm but fled to Europe. (Tremendous cheers.) How nice—How about Tom Marshall and Moorhead. Mr. Swoope?—Oh no! Oh no. (Great laughter and applause which continued for several minutes.) Oh no, don't speak harshly of *them*. They've got the epizootics too bad.

This was too much for the audience and for fully three minutes they kept up the applause, and cheers and laughter. When the commotion had somewhat subsided the speaker continued, and said: "Why there is no end to it. I could send you dispatches for an hour. I have advices from Harrisburg that they have quit counting. (Laughter.) They're overwhelmed. It's so big, (Laughter.) Why it is not a grand and glorious victory. Our work then is complete, and now all that remains is for the national and State administrations to redeem the pledges that have been made to the people. We will hold them to a strict fulfillment of those pledges. We will look to the general Government for a wise, beneficent, progressive administration as it has been in the past; one that will protect our dignity abroad and preserve peace and prosperity at home—one that will unite all the States under one flag with not a star erased or a stripe stained, to be borne aloft forever floating in the unfettered breezes of God. (Great cheering.) Then we will look to the State government for a proper administration of State affairs, for good laws, for a revised and perfected constitution an honest administration. One that will jealously guard all the interests of the people against monopolies and corporations. One that will look into our State Treasury, and loan the "balances" upon interest to be paid into the State Treasury. (Cheers.) One that in all things will redeem the pledges we have once more made for an honest, efficient, faithful government. And I believe every one of these pledges will be squarely redeemed. (Cheers.)

The speaker, in conclusion, read a number of private dispatches he had received.

THE "POST'S" LAST CHICKEN.

During the reading some one threw into the crowd a dead rooster, which was caught up and handed to the speaker amidst great laughter. Mr. Swoope referred to the inanimate fowl as the *post's* last chicken, and then threw it into the crowd by whom it was tossed about for several minutes. During this excitement Mr. Swoope, left the stage notwithstanding urgent solicitations to "go on," while the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and finished with "Yankee Doodle."

AN ARMY REMINISCENCE.

The crowd being now in the humor for speeches, Capt. J. S. Haymaker was called out and responded by saying that about seven years ago, at Vicksburg, Gen. Grant had captured 75,000 Democrats, bag and baggage. (Cheers.) He had played a similar game at Appomattox, and to-day had fought it out in the same line by capturing over three millions of Democrats,—together with about 250 Liberals who had desorted the Republican camp. (Cheers.) That was enough for one day's work. "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

A NOTE FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The reading of returns was then proceeded with to the first announcement made being the defeat that Gen. Banks had been defeated for Congress, by the Republican candidate who had over 3,000 majority. This news was hailed with deafening cheers. Philadelphia's official count," next says the master of ceremonies" is 45,269 majority for Grant; and Massechusetts gives 80,000 majority for Grant; but she is still beaten by her old Keystone. Renewed excitement and cheers.] Other returns of a like character followed in rapid succession until the audience was fairly wild with excitement. At this juncture some one proposed three cheers for Gen. Pearson on the stand suggested that he be

CALLED UPON FOR A SOLO.

A suggestion which the crowd vociferously applauded. The General modestly wished to retire pleading his lack of musical culture, but the crowd would accept no plea, until Master of Ceremonies Bigham remarked "there always has been a contest between Gross and Pearson as to which can sing the best; now will decide by making them both sing. (Cheers and laughter.) But wait a minute—says the Master, "there is news more incredible than that Gross or Pearson can sing. (Laughter). We have a dispatch announcing that Republicans at Wilmington claim Delaware by 2,000 majority." At receipt of this intelligence some one in the crowd started up that sweet melody,

"Saw my leg off,"

which ran for several minutes, and was succeeded by the band with "John Brown's Body," the audience joining in the chorus.

The attack was then renewed upon General Pearson, who was at last induced, by tears more forcible than tender, to come forward. He related a little anecdote of a colored man out on picket, who had made inquiries of a rebel as to the rebel's strength, and after listening patiently worrying him out, had finally asked him if he had any lard. Being answered in the affirmative, the sable sage advised the rebel to grease his hide and immediately slide into the Union. The speaker thought Marshall and Moorhead were about to try that game, as they had been purchasing lard for three weeks past. (Cheers.)

A MORMAN HORNPIPE.

The exercises were here varied with "Saw my leg off."

Gen. Pearson—Bro. Bigham has been taking lessons of Prof. De Long, and will now dance a hornpipe. (Laughter.)

The sedate Master of Ceremonies endeavored to shirk this duty, but the band played, the crowd cheered, and the spirit of the occasion was too much for him; involuntarily his pedals began to side across the floor, his's attenuated frame to wriggle, keeping time to the music, and his countenance to shine with a rare and surpassing relig genius.

The undulating performance which was hailed with the wildest cheers, was brought to a close by the announcement that New York had gone 15,000 for Grant. "Saw my leg off" with variations came next.

Squire Ammon being urged, told a story, and "saw my leg off" wound it up.

A few more returns, some of which showed "Indiana safe," were succeeded by "saw my leg off," Captain Dalgleish being led to the front and acting as musical director.

Capt. Moore of the Aberfoyle Starch Guard, found himself at the front of the stage and explained how he got into the Republican party—by sliding in. He was greeted with that solemn chant suggestive of a painful surgical operation. Gen. Mudge and Jacob Reese, Esq., each were compelled to obey a summons set to the same inspiring music, and in response related little anecdotes of a pathetic nature, when the hour growing late, after ten o'clock, the reading of returns, the speech-making, the wild cheering, the vocal exertions and the music of the band which had ruled in a Stentorian medley for about half an hour were suddenly terminated, and

A LINE FORMED

with the band at the head. The column moved out of the hall by way of Market street, Fifth avenue and Smithfield street to the Lincoln Club Rooms, beguiling the march with the plaintive melody of "Saw My Leg Off" interspersed with of few grunts as they passed the desolate Greeley headquarters. At the club rooms brief speeches were made by ex Senator Bigham and Mr. Swoope, after which the crowd dispersed, and quiet reigned again.

It would not be proper to dismiss reference to the day's features without including a note of

THE GREELEY HEADQUARTERS.

An air of pensive sadness seemed to hang around this abode of the Democracy all day long, and the shadows of evening, with the returns, deepened the gloom. Only a few of the hardiest of the race Democratic assembled at the rendezvous at night, but were soon demoralized by the news and left early; but the rooms were kept open until near ten o'clock, in the hope that some intelligence of a consoling character might be transmitted. This came at last, in the shape of a dispatch that New York had gone Republican! "Saw my leg off," said Master of Ceremonies, Patrick Henry Winston, as he sadly ordered the lights out and the hall cleared. The crowd sympathized with him and disappeared.

THE RESULT OF YESTERDAY.

In this county may be learned from the table following, and which we opine will be mighty interesting reading matter to Republicans this morning.

DISTRICTS.	1868. Gen. R.	1868. Seymour, D.	Oct. 1872. Hartranft, R.	Oct. 1872. Buckalew, D.	Nov. 1872. Grant, R.	Nov. 1872. Greeley, L. H.
PITTSBURGH.						
1st ward.....	497	347	373	357	363	183
2d ward.....	578	222	411	366	417	237
3d ward.....	336	207	257	246	261	237
4th ward.....	502	250	396	291	413	160
5th ward.....	200	772	152	496	189	323
6th ward.....	609	346	648	383	621	219
7th ward.....	508	257	520	286	516	147
8th ward.....	419	219	586	240	622	143
9th ward.....	391	335	323	366	337	224
10th ward.....	230	255	144	210	149	217
11th ward.....	410	210	537	305	5 9	153
12th ward, * 1 p	693	433	305	238	297	165
12th ward, 2 p			261	221		
12th ward, * 1 p	278	100	304	192	305	59
13th ward, 2 p			70	38	67	23
14th ward.....	409	274	510	320	846	187
15th ward.....	277	280	250	294		
16th ward, * 1 p.	209	163	120	141	138	71
16th ward, 2 p.			202	95	197	45
17th ward.....	489	274	578	419		
18th ward.....	79	46	72	68		
19th ward.....	274	120	623	152	323	58
20th ward.....	268	92	281	161	297	53
21st ward, * 1 p.	218	90	374	142	367	62
21st ward, 2 p.			14	11		
22d ward.....	151	28	169	49		
23d ward.....	116	91	192	137	187	68
24th ward.....	149	129	208	187	240	80
25th ward.....	813	444	666	333	240	40
26th ward.....			158	218	461	
27th ward.....			158	218	160	101
28th ward.....	372	269	389	292		
29th ward.....	368	174	347	195	369	54
30th ward.....	311	183	267	193	294	129
31st ward.....			101	59	114	30
32d ward.....	270	57	260	97	243	20
33d ward.....	90	83	74	97		
34th ward.....	144	147	93	187		
35th ward.....	206	153	200	148		
36th ward.....			137	65	187	72
ALLEGHENY.						
1st ward.....	804	184	609	307	635	139
2d ward.....	1014	353	1004	488	1045	204
3d ward, 1 p.	754	175	757	279	735	131
3d ward, 2 p.	364	341	349	349	336	200
4th ward, 2 p.	784	285	610	420	686	223
4th ward, 1 p.	339	172	288	231	269	124
5th ward.....	540	180	576	258	562	101
6th ward.....	515	376	561	407	579	215
7th ward.....	368	306	333	373	310	222
8th ward.....	213	115	208	161	201	85
9th ward.....			131	147		
BOROUGHS.						
Bellevue.....	44	6	74	14	65	8
Braddocks.....	143	84	150	105		
Elizabeth.....	145	75	181	80	165	56
Verona.....			48	15	55	2
TOWNSHIPS.						
Killbuck, 1 p.			74	35	83	15
Lower St. Clair.	261	397	148	163	166	91
McClure.....	292	221	144	80	127	35
North End.....			192	53	92	15
Reserve.....	82	1	85	81	93	32
Wilkins, * 1 p.	445	106	371	85	260	40
S. Versailles, * 1 p.	445	106	58	51		
S. Versailles, 2 p.					52	19
S. Versailles, 3 p.						
Wilkins, 2 p.			151	69	148	53

* One precinct only in 1868.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS CHANGED.

In order that our readers may be enabled to make the comparisons complete, in the South Side wards, we designate as follows the boroughs now known as wards. The votes of these boroughs in the election of 1868, and for Hartranft will show the losses and gains:

24th ward, (Ormsby); 25th ward, (East Birmingham, 1st precinct); 26th ward, (East Birmingham, 2d precinct); 27th ward, (St. Clair); 28th ward, (Birmingham, 1st precinct); 29th ward, (Birmingham, 2d precinct); 30th ward, (South Pittsburgh); 31st ward, (Allentown); 32d ward, (Mount Washington); 33d ward, (Monongahela); 34th ward, (West Pittsburgh); 35th ward, (Union); 36th ward, (Temperanceville).

On the Home Stretch. After it is fairly passed, the victory won and the winner named, there will be a lively demand for Silk Hats. We commend our patrons to try Baird's Hat House, 196 Federal street, Allegheny. They are undoubtedly up to the times in both prices and styles.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

A Presentation to Rev. I. C. Pershing, President of the Female College.

Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Female College, was very pleasantly surprised last evening by a visit from a large number of his friends, who began to assemble at half-past six o'clock at the building on Eighth street. By seven o'clock the chapel was comfortably filled, and a few moments later Dr. Pershing was escorted into the chapel by a committee of ladies and gentlemen wearing unique badges, consisting of a daguerreotype of the respected President. An expression of utter bewilderment overspread the countenance of the Dr. as he was ushered into the presence of such an unexpected audience. A member of the committee was seen to bear under here arm a mysterious package, and all could imagine, by this time, what was going to happen.

After the President and committee had seated themselves upon the stage, and the mysterious package had been deposited with due care upon a stand, Rev. M. Verran, pastor of Emanuel M. E. Church, delivered an address of introduction.

He said that Dr. Pershing might think election night rather an inappropriate occasion to receive such an assemblage, and in order that he might not misunderstand their object he would say that they did not come to congratulate him upon the election of Grant. [Laughter.] In explanation he would say that their object was to congratulate him upon the anniversary of his birth-day. His friends remembered the trials and tribulations he had endured, and the many dangers he had passed through during his life, but the speaker thought that the greatest danger through which he had passed was when he so narrowly escaped the bloody catastrophe which was raging so seriously at Brooklyn last May. [Laughter.] But some of his friends thought that even yet there remained some seeds of the disease. Leaving all reference to the past he would congratulate the President in behalf of his numerous friends, and extend to him their best wishes for his future prosperity.

Rev. D. M. McFarland, of Youngstown, O., made a few remarks after which he sang, "Better Farther On." He asked permission to act as President of the College for five minutes, which request was readily granted. He then requested that all who wished Dr. Pershing might find it "Better Farther On" would rise up. The vote was unanimous.

The Rev. McFarland then called Dr. Pershing forward and in behalf of his friends, the Trustees of the College and the students, presented him with a handsome gold watch and chain; and as if to impress him with the fact that it was for himself and no one else, the watch was placed in the President's vest pocket, and the chain fastened to his button hole.

Dr. Pershing confessed himself taken by surprise, and thought that all he could do would be to surrender, which he did very graciously, heartily thanking his captors.

Mr. McFarland intimated, mysteriously, that there was something else coming, and after another song, he took up a case containing a set of solid silver spoons and butter knives, which, with a few remarks, he placed in the lap of Mrs. Pershing, who lady seemed quite overcome by this. Her better half responded in her behalf, though whether he did it better by half than she could have done is not known.

The article was very elegant and expensive. The inside case of the watch contained the inscription: "From the trustees, friends, teachers and pupils of the Pittsburgh Female college, to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., L. L. D., 1872." To the watch was attached a massive gold chain and a handsome gold seal, the latter presented by W. W. Wattle, Esq. The silver set was very handsome, and was much admired by every one.

The attractive and elegant decorations of the parlor, dining room, reception room, hall and chapel, together with over one hundred beautiful bouquets, were furnished by Mr. Patterson, of J. R. Murdoch & Son.

After some instrumental music by Miss Wilson the company were invited into the dining room, where a most bountiful repast was spread for their entertainment. At a late hour the company retired, highly delighted with the occasion which will be most pleasantly remembered by all the participants.

The occasion last evening was a fair indication of the popularity which this institution has attained, and plainly proving that its thoroughness of instruction and the efficient management of its popular President are fully appreciated by the public. It is gratifying to notice, in this connection, that never before in the history of the College was it so flourishing as at present. The Institution, in fact, occupies the leading place among similar places of learning throughout the country, and Pittsburgh should feel duly proud that such is the case. The interests of all branches of learning are so thoroughly taught that it would seem scarcely proper to particularize, but we cannot refrain from noticing the efficiency of the music teachers. The audience last evening was favored with a display of the ability of one—Miss Wilson—and everybody was delighted with her performances on the piano. The turning class of this year is equally as able in their respective departments.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Spreading in the Car Stables.—The Cars of the Citizens' Passenger Railway all Removed.

There seems to be very little that is new to report concerning the progress of the epizootic, except that it is spreading steadily throughout the city. The first great inconvenience that the disease has thus far had in our city developed itself yesterday, when the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company removed all the cars from their tracks. When the disease once appeared in their stables, on Butler street, it spread very rapidly, and the result is that all are now suffering more or less. At noon yesterday the fact became evident that it would not do to continue to use the animals while in that condition, and accordingly all the cars were taken off. This occasioned a good deal of inconvenience to persons, and Penn avenue presented a very lonesome and strange appearance in the afternoon. Engineers on the Fort Wayne Railroad probably suffered greater pangs at the absence of the street cars than any other class of individuals. Their little amusement of running trains across the track and accumulating street cars for squares on either side is spoiled, at least for the present.

The cars on the Pittsburgh and Allegheny line were running as usual yesterday, though it is probable a few cars will be taken off the Manchester branch to-day, as all the horses in their stables are more or less affected. The mules on the Troy Hill line still hold out against the most petulant shoulder shrug. No fear of the hardiest of cars on that line are running as usual. As there are but four cars on the Rebecca street branch, it is not probable that any of them will be removed.

The Pittsburgh and Ormsby and the Pittsburgh and Birmingham line have each a few sick animals, though as yet the cars are running about as usual. The Pleasant Valley and the Wylie street lines seem to have escaped the malady altogether.

All the livery stables in the city contain the disease to a greater or less extent, and the animals in a great many private stables are affected. The weather for the past few days seems to have been very favorable to the spread of the disease.

A GOOD LAW.

The Epizootic Disease Among Topers.

The operation of the election liquor law worked like a charm yesterday, and demonstrated the wisdom which suggested its passage. The requirements were rigidly adhered to by every dealer in intoxicating drinks, and the universal suspension of the traffic marked the day as one of universal order, quiet and peace. There were a few drunken men on the streets, but they had obtained their "fire water" from private bottles laid in previously in the usual domestic manner against the anticipated drouth—anything to beat temperance, among topers. When the embargo was lifted at the close of the election polls, there was a great rush made on the saloons by the boys, who, from the long time between drinks, were so dry that they gave, in mocking groups, an alarming evidence that they were threatened with the epizootic disease. However, there was very little drunkenness all night, and altogether the law worked well, and will perhaps due more to the extreme penalty imposed for its violation than to any other reason—as the idea of paying a fine of five hundred dollars and going to jail besides, is not a very pleasant one, even to those saloon-keepers who daily offend against the license laws, especially that prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday.

THE HEART DISEASE.

Two Fatal Cases Yesterday.

Owen McCabe, who lived on Twenty-first street, Tenth ward, came home yesterday morning carrying a sack of flour. A moment after he stepped inside the door he dropped down, and almost immediately expired. An inquest was held upon the remains and a verdict returned to the effect that death resulted from the heart disease. Deceased was fifty-five years of age. His remains will be interred in St. Mary's Cemetery this afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning, an old man, about sixty years of age, named Cascey, who was employed at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, in Allegheny, was at work about the depot, when he fell in an insensible condition. He was taken to his home and a physician summoned, but he died in a short time. The physician was of the opinion that death was caused by the heart disease. Deceased leaves a wife who is insane at Dixmont.

Perfect Work.

The vehicles turned out at the great carriage manufactory of Mossrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 42 to 48 inclusive, Arch street, Allegheny city, challenge comparison with the products of any similar establishment in the country. In their construction only the most carefully selected material is used; only the most skilful workmen are employed in the works; all vehicles are artistically finished and are models of neatness and beauty. The firm manufacture every description of vehicles, from six passenger coaches to one man jaggers, including many late improved styles, among the number, one of a buck wagon, claimed to be the best in the world. In order to accommodate any who are prejudiced in favor of Eastern work, the firm keep constantly on hand a large assortment of carriages and wagons made by the most celebrated Eastern manufacturers. At their repository, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, will be found on exhibition some splendid specimens of carriage work.

Homestead Terrace

Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beatifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold to first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homstead Bank, 116 Smithfield street.

$380.

A magnificent Bradbury Piano now on hand at J. M. Hale's, 29 Fifth avenue, up stairs, retail price $750; will be sold for $380 cash. Call soon.

If you want an elegant ring or reliable watch, any style of mantle ornaments, or silver ware, anything in the line of jewellery, watches and clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

....President Grant again.

....A dull place—The Democratic Liberal headquarters last night.

....The horse disease—yesterday excited more interest than the election.

....Mount Washington Council hold meetings until the first of January, in order to settle up the business of the borough.

....'Slow-go," the famous trotter owned by Theodore Kestner, of Birmingham, is seriously ill at his stable with the horse disease, which appears to be spreading on that side of the city.

....The Greeley club of the Second ward died game, holding a torchlight procession last night even when the rousing majorities were confirming the political death of Old Chappaqua. Poor fellows. Gone but not fogotten.

....Catherine Hare made an information yesterday before Alderman Hoerr of the Twenty-sixth ward, charging her husband with assault and battery in striking her a severe blow on the head. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

....In the United States District Court yesterday, petitions were filed by the Second National Bank, of Titusville, against James T. Briggs, and by Ferguson D. Titus & Co., against Nathan T. Heft, of Wyoming, Luzerne county. The usual orders were made.

....The Woman Suffrage Association, will meet in the hall over the Third National bank, corner Wood street and Virgin alley, on Thursday evening at half past seven o'clock. Subject for discussion—"Equal pay for equal work." Teachers and members of the school boards, especially invited.

....A very considerable gain in the Republican majority in the old Second ward was made yesterday over that given Hartranft in October. The majority in the latter case was 46; yesterday it was 178, a gain of 132. The Second will yet regain its old name of the "banner ward," for personal political bickerings and jealousies are rapidly dying out.

....On Monday night as Peter Kinzler, a well known resident of the Fifteenth ward, was on his way home, he was suddenly attacked by some unknown parties at the corner of Thirteenth and Bingham streets, and his head was severely cut by some blunt instrument. Upon giving the alarm the villians disappeared, and Mr. K. was removed to his home. His injuries, though severe, are not dangerous.

....The word "epizootic," applied to the horse epidemic now raging throughout the country, is an adjective derived from the Greek, the noun being "epizoaty." Literally it means "upon animals," and hence its application to any pestilence visited upon irrational animals. "Epizoon" is a name applied to a class of animals usually vermiform, which parasitically act on other animals. The word is pronounced ep-i-zo-ot-ic.

....Had there been an electric battery joining together all the red and blue lamps suspended over saloon doorways, the transmission of a flash of the subtle fluid could not have been more instantaneous in illuminating them, for just as the clock tolled seven in the evening they flashed out in brilliancy. Curtains, too, went up, shutters came down and doors flew open simultaneously, as the polls closed and the tuggy hilling weary and thirsty drinkists were prompt to respond to the luring signal, and in whole droves.

REPRESENTATIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

The East Excelled—How it is Done—Workman & Davis, Carriage Builders—How they Undersell their Competitors.

The very low prices for which the firm of Workman & Davis, the great carriage builders of Allegheny, have been selling vehicles, has attracted attention and secured them a name far in advance of other firms. The fact has become noted that they sell cheaper than eastern factories. The reason is that they are thoroughly practical workmen themselves, and employ only skilled workmen in their establishment, their business, using only the very best articles in all the work they put up, and only asking and expecting a fair living prices—rather selling their work at a small profit, to leaving it lay on their hands. They fully understand the motto of a "nimble sixpence being better than a slow shilling." Therefore they sell their work at the small advanced a low price by those who understand anything about the value of such vehicles as this firm manufactures. Let all who want any article in their line call at the repository, Nos. 167 and 171 Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the manufactory on Arch street, Allegheny, where specimens of their work can be seen. They also attend to the repairing of carriages of every description, and all work entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

Her Choice.

"So you've come to a conclusion at last. What a beautiful machine—where did you get it," said a lady to her friend who had long been debating in reference to the purchase of a sewing machine.

"Oh yes, I did make a decision at last, and I got a beauty. It's the Florence; I took it because its so easy learning to run it, and I've got the whole of it as well as I want it, and got it, too, for a reasonable price, and I would'nt be without it now. It was guaranteed to give satisfaction and I've no fault to find. Its operation is pretty high praise, as I'm not easily pleased."

"It's a beauty," said her friend, and then she sat down to try it. "Why how easy it runs, without noise or injurious vibration on what ever. It runs as smooth as though it was all oil. I believe I'll get one for myself. Let's go round and see some."

And the train wended their way to the General Agency, No. 8 Sixth street. When they returned, Messrs Heckert & McKain had added another sale to the list for that day.

Protect Your Homes.

It is the duty of every man who has secured for himself a home to see that it is insured, for though he may be perfectly able to stand its loss by fire, at the time, he is another, through the fluctuations of business, he may not be so well situated financially. A man who has his home secured by a good policy in a reliable company is more contented, but he should be particular to insure in a good company. The Teutonia, of Allegheny, offers especial inducements, and is a company that is in every way to be trusted. A *home* institution and worthy of *home* support. The Secretary, Mr. Henry F. Eggers, will be found at the office, 206 Ohio street, Allegheny, to give all desired information.

For Sale by Cole & Irwin.

Corner Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

An elegant residence. Brick house of nine rooms and bath, double parlors, improved range in kitchen, bath room, gas, hot and cold water, excellent cellar, house in a No. 1 order, lot 50x196, alley paved, on one line. This property is situate No. 57 Locust street, Allegheny city, within 2 squares of street railroad, and will be sold low and on easy terms. "Notice." First public sale of stocks and securities to take place at Stock rooms over Third National Bank, Saturday, Nov. 9, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

Practical Workmen.

Among the departments of the large business enjoyed by Mr. S. M. Orr, the Allegheny jeweller, is that of repairing watches and clocks, to which he gives particular attention. In this line Mr. Orr claims to have no superior, and to maintain a high reputation, has secured some of the very best workmen who pride themselves on never turning a job out of their hands that is not perfect. Mr. Orr's facilities for such work also are of such a character that he can attend to all repairing promptly, and guarantee satisfaction whether the repairs be made on a ladies fine watch or a mammoth "corner clock." His store is at 114 Federal street, Allegheny.

Custom Made Boots and Shoes.—Messrs. Martin & Stamm, at 108 Federal street, Allegheny city, have an established reputation as manufacturers of measured work for gents, ladies and children. Their material is selected with great care, and always of the best to be had in the market. They employ the best of mechanics and are always prepared to get up anything in the boot and shoe line at short notice, and to crown it all they have no fancy prices. If you want a good article at a reasonable figure, don't fail to give them a call.

Homestead Park

At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Pan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

CHERRY-TREE PA.

Location—Business—Politics—Religion.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:)

GRANT, PA., November 4, 1872.

Cherry-Tree borough is located on the Susquehanna river, occupying both banks, at a point where Indiana, Cambria, and Clearfield counties join. The corner was originally marked by a wild cherry-tree—hence the name of the place and the compound form of the name. The post office is Grant, Indiana county, Pa. This is owing to the existence of a cherry-tree post office in Venango county, Pa.

BUSINESS.

In addition to the ordinary business of townspeople, the lumbering business claims and receives a large share of attention. The same is true of the *farmers* in the surrounding country, a share of their time and means are devoted to lumbering. We shall allude to this subject at another time. The fall crops, such as corn, potatoes, and apples, are very abundant. Business is fair.

POLITICS.

The Republican party is predominant both in the borough and surroundings. The Greeley folks were quite confident previous to the October election. Since that they are quiet, are civil, expecting another calmer to-morrow.

RELIGION.

Presbyterians, Methodists, Ev. Association, Baptists, and United Brethren are the principal denominations, both in town and country, and some of them are hardly strong enough to carry on satisfactorily.

DONATIONS

The Baptist minister removed his family into town about two weeks ago from a point about twenty miles distant, and a few days ago, the citizens, irrespective of church relation, by concerted action, unknown to the preacher, came in and took possession of his house, he and family having been invited, to a neighbor's, ostensibly to dine, but really in order to make a more complete surprise. When dinner was in readiness, they were sent for, being informed that some friends had come, and wished to see them at home. On opening their door they found all the available room occupied by tables bountifully spread with good things, besides a liberal store for future use. In another department were dry goods, clothing, sleighing out-fit, &c., and under the plate which the preacher had the fortune to lift, was a fine roll of the well known "greenbacks." The gross proceeds would reach about $150.

After all